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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WARNING TO DEMOCRATS

The President Talks of an Extra Session of Congress.

MUST HAVE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

He Evidently Is Hopeless that This Congress Will Do Anything for the Relief of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President, it is to be inferred, has little expectation that this Congress will pass a financial measure. If he had such expectation he would not have taken the trouble to intimate to a visitor, as he did to-day, that if this Congress should fail to do its duty, he would call upon the Fifty-fourth Congress to supply the legislation that he has advised the Congress is necesary on many grounds. The President cannot be more hopeless of the Congress than are its own members. Although the currency debate continued in the House to-day, and the Committee on Rules did not take advantage of the action of the caucus of yesterday to report the rule under which the so-called Springer substitute is to be tried on the members, there was a general disposition to speak of the discussion as in the nature of post-mortem talk. The only departure from the monotony of the proceedings in the House was made by Sibley of Pennsylvania, who entertained a number of inadvisable applauders with a speech that was a "blend" of the argument of the silver crank and the camp-meeting exhorter, and so full of unwisdom as to prove that a man may literally quote Scripture without establishing any other reputation than that of having a good memory.

By Friday, if the purpose of the Committee on Rules shall be carried out, the Springer Currency bill will probably be "carried out." To save it will be to work a political miracle, for it is apparent that Democratic votes will not pass it. After the House has disposed of it, possibly by striking out the enacting clause before the motion for its passage shall be offered, there will be such a feeling of indifference to attempting the passage of a currency bill that it is doubtful whether the House will offer another to be voted for.

The Senate may try its hand at a measure. There have been reports to that effect, some of which have been untrue, and there have been drafts of bills published, the bills being yet in the shadow. But the bill that has been suggested as in hiding in the Senate would no more please, or be passed by the House, than the Senate would have passed the Springer substitute if Mr. Springer could have prevailed upon the House and Mr. Walker to pass his bill. Just at the time that the House is struggling with the Currency bill in its last stage, the Senate is stirred by the interjection into the money discussion of the campaign talk of Mr. Blackburn for Senator from the State of Kentucky. Having tried being a sound-money Senator for a brief period, and seeing now, according to his observation of the state of the public mind in Kentucky, that he should be a silver man if he would be re-elected next Winter, he is announced to be henceforth a silver man, principally to distinguish him from Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Blackburn evidently is disposed to take advantage of the restraint that prevents Mr. Carlisle, being an officer of the Cabinet, from seeking the support of the silver Democrats of Kentucky. The idea is suggested, possibly to help out Mr. Blackburn, that the South has suddenly realized a new interest in free coinage. It does not appear that Mr. Blackburn has given the impression to Kentuckians that free coinage would entitle them to dollars they had not earned or procured for the surrender of other value. He certainly has not been reported as assuring the people of his State that he would have more than 5,000 of the silver dollars to spend each year that he should be Senator, or that there would be any Congressional quota of silver dollars to be distributed to Kentucky because one of its Senators voted to freely coin the white metal.

The stimulation of the silver talk, with the report that Blackburn will be followed by other Senators in declaring for free coinage, is likely to strengthen the doubt whether the Senate will accomplish any more than the House in the direction of financial legislation. This must be as plain at the White House as it is to the rest of the country. The majority having refused to assert its right to control the Senate by changing the rules, and being debarred by its own action from correcting any of the tariff blunders it committed in carrying out the bargain with the Sugar Trust, an extra session seems to be unavoidable, if there is really necessity for currency reform. The only comfort the conservative Democrats derive from the prospect of the extra session is that it would not be dominated by Democrats, and that if there should be a failure to agree upon a measure for currency reform it would unfavorably affect the Republican Party.

CURRENCY IN THE SENATE.

How Democratic Leaders Look at the Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON Jan. 8.—While the Senate Democrats who favor the passage of a currency bill are disgusted with the half-hearted support given the Carlisle bill by the House Democratic caucus, they say they have not yet abandoned all hope of the enactment of a financial measure. They realize, however, that a bill to be successful necessarily must be a compromise, and as yet they have not succeeded in formulating any plan on which sound-money men and free-coinage advocates might unite. The absolute necessity of passing a currency bill, if the Democratic Party is to retain any share of public confidence, is well understood by the Democratic leaders of the Senate, and in the last three days there has been apparent a disposition to meet the emergency. The Democrats of the Senate are as far apart on the subject of a remedy for existing financial evils as those of the House. Most of the Western and Southern Senators believe in silver, and some of them are so extreme in their views that nothing short of unlimited coinage of silver would induce them to support even a party measure.

A story was set in circulation this morning that a plan of action had been agreed upon by Democratic Senators to which the Republicans would not object, calling for the issue of $500,000,000 of thirty-year bonds at 2½ per cent., authorizing the national banks to issue circulation up to the face value of the bonds deposited in the Treasury, reducing the tax of 1 per cent. on circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent.; requiring the withdrawal of all Treasury notes and national bank notes under $20, and issuing therefor silver certificates in

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READY FOR THE INQUISITION

The Extraordinary Grand Jury to Begin To-day the Inquiry into Charges Against Members of the Police Force.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which was charged by Justice Ingraham on Monday, will begin the work of investigating charges against members of the police force in earnest to-day.

The jurors met yesterday and made preliminary arrangements for an inquisition that may extend to April 1. Owing to the declination of W. Travers Jerome of District Attorney Fellows's nomination as chief prosecuting officer, in conjunction with Messrs Rollins and Fox, and the necessity of sending out subpoenas for witnesses, there was no chance of beginning yesterday the investigation, and the jurors left the Criminal Courts Building early.

There were evidences yesterday of a concerted plan of action and of a determination to push the extraordinary inquiry to results that will satisfy the public and avoid cavil.

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who is considered an expert in preparing evidence and drawing indictments, has been given a spacious office on the first mezzanine on the Elm Street side of the Court House, and last night preparations to receive those who are depended on to give testimony were completed.

Of Mr. Lindsay's plans and those of the counsel and the Grand Jurors no official information was given. It is known, however, that the star witnesses of the Lexow committee, Capt. Schmittberger and Creeden, will go before the extraordinary inquisition and be more closely interrogated than when before the Senators. Capt. Creeden will undoubtedly be required to tell how he was in a few months able to pay back the $15,000 which he supposed he paid for his promotion to a Captaincy. He will also be asked to what superior officer he paid money for the privilege of levying tribute.

John W. Goff and his assistants did not lay before the Lexow committee half of the evidence that had been secured of police iniquity. Testimony that was withheld because it was cumulative or for lack of time to present it will be at the service of the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Lawyer Jerome knows of every fact obtained for the Lexow committee, and a conference he had yesterday with Mr. Lindsay was regarded as an indication that Mr. Lindsay will be given all the information that Messrs. Goff, Jerome, and Moss collected.

Recorder Goff and Col. Fellows had a talk yesterday, but no announcement in regard to Mr. Jerome's successor as representative of the District Attorney's office before the Extraordinary Grand Jury was made.

EITHER DEMOCRATS OR TRUSTS

WILSON SAYS ONE OR THE OTHER MUST RULE THIS COUNTRY.

He Points Out, at the Jackson Day Dinner in Philadelphia, the Salutary Lesson of Defeat.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Young Men's Democratic Association observed Jackson Day with a banquet this evening, at which were gathered many Democrats prominent in national, State, and city politics. William F. Harrity, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, presided, and among the guests were Congressmen Wilson and McMillin, Senator White, Assistant Secretary of War Doe, Treasurer Morgan, and Congrassman Isador Straus of New-York.

The most notable speech of the evening was made by Congressman Wilson, who said:

"Free government, in the sense in which it has been understood and taught to us by our Democratic fathers, is a very modern thing. It means government which is the servant of the people, without distinction of class or of any legal or artificial divisions. As long as there lives in this country a man who is forced by law to labor unpaid for the benefit of any other man, there is in this country a slave whose fetters we are bound to destroy. As long as there lives in this country a man who is permitted by law to exact such labor from any other man, there is in this country a master whose odious privileges we are bound to wrest from his grasp.

"Moderate and just taxation is indeed the highest achievement of legislative action. If we have failed as a party, in our recent effort, to reach this high achievement, as we must admit that we have failed, let us searchingly and in the spirit of the most honest inquiry, ascertain how far that failure has been due to faithlessness in our own efforts or in our own ranks, and how far it was due to the intrenchment of privilege so strong and so inveterate that no first assault could hope fully to dislodge it. I am one of those who believe that our partial failure has been due to both causes, and, so believing, I find in our present reverses not cause for despondency or for party disorganization and apathy, but a higher call to duty, to a more advanced party policy, a more steadfast and loyal adherence to it.

"The great trusts which have taken Congress by the throat and defied our efforts to release the people from their exactions have at least taught us the lesson, grievous but salutary that either they or the Democratic Party must rule in this country, and that either they or the Democratic Party must disappear from the country. That great party will not disappear. Its control of the House of Representatives may for the next Congress be taken from it; lost seats in the Senate may be awarded, as they seem about to be awarded, to those who glory in their servitude to monopolies and who seek public service for their own enrichment; but, as in the past, so in the future, the old historic party of the people will rise from the ashes of defeat, strengthened and purified, with a greater fidelity to Democratic principles, a more heroic courage, a more aggressive and unselfish leadership, bearing upon its banners not the foul legend of "America for the Trusts and Monopolies," but, "America, a Land of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities; a Land of Moderate and Just Taxation From Whose Revenue Laws All Taint of Privilege and Caste Has Been Purged Away; America, the Home of a Triumphant Democracy; the Common, the Equal, and the Transcendent Heritage of the Countless Generations of the Future."

Dr. Doty Has Two Conferences.

Dr. Doty, the newly-appointed Health Officer of the Port, visited the Board of Health office yesterday and held a conference with President Wilson and other officials.

It is probable that at to-day's meeting Dr. Benedict will be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. There will also be numerous transfers of Inspectors, it is rumored.

Subsequently Dr. Doty visited the Quarantine Station and had a conference with Dr. Jenkins. Dr. Doty will assume his new duties about Jan. 15.

CORRUPTION IN BROOKLYN

Sworn Testimony Awaits a Committee of Investigation.

FOUR DEPARTMENTS ARE INVOLVED

Law Enforcement Society's Affidavits About Bribery of Police, Excise, City Works, and Elections Officials.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn has collected much secret sworn testimony as to corruption in the Police, Excise, and City Works Departments, and the Department of Elections.

It is for this reason that the society is so anxious to have the Legislature send a committee to investigate the Government of Brooklyn and Kings County. The evidence gathered by the society is in the shape of affidavits, and it is classified and all ready for use before a Senate committee.

Most of the evidence secured is as direct as sworn testimony can make it, and it is specific and will be available at once, as soon as an investigation is under way.

George F. Elliott, President of the Law Enforcement Society, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times to tell in which branches of the City and County Government evidence of corruption had been secured. He was also asked to indicate the general nature of the evidence.

"There is an impression in some minds," said President Elliott, "that our society is confining itself to excise violations. That is incorrect. We are investigating every branch of the City and County Government.

"The sworn evidence we have secured leads us to believe there exists in Brooklyn the same organized system of police bribery and corruption that was uncovered in New-York before the Lexow committee.

"We have found undoubted evidence of corruption. It is not confined to one department. The difficulty is to find a department of the City or County Government where there has not been a laxity in the enforcement of the law."

President Elliott showed the reporter a big bundle of affidavits bearing on official corruption.

"There is the gravest necessity for a legislative investigation of Brooklyn," he continued. "Our society will cheerfully aid any committee that may be appointed."

"What kind of bribery has the society uncovered?" was asked.

"We have found that official positions were freely bought and sold under the recent Democratic machine administration. This sort of corruption extended into most of the branches of the Government and involved the highest places as well as the lowest.

"We have uncovered sworn evidence, also, of an extensive system of policy-shop protection by police ward men on the same plan as the policy dealers were protected in New-York by the police.

"Here, for instance, [picking up a document,] is a case where we know who were the policy dealers' backers, runners, bag men, collectors, office men, cashiers, place men, and go-betweens. The evidence is sworn to.

"We have collected sworn evidence showing an illegal traffic in saloon licenses. There is a case, for example, covered by our affidavits, where a politician of influence went to a saloon keeper whose license was about to expire and warned him if he did not give up $100 his neighbors would protest against his saloon, and his license would for that reason be taken away from him. The saloon keeper paid the $100 and kept his license.

"This system of excise blackmail and illegal traffic in licenses seems to have existed all over Brooklyn, and it appears that the business was systematically arranged, there being one political agent to do the collecting in a ward.

"Our society has already secured sworn testimony as to the existence of this species of organized blackmail in some eight wards.

"We have some very important information for a legislative investigating committee bearing on corruptions in the Department of City Works. We have collected sworn evidence showing crookedness in bidding for public contracts, fraud in furnishing materials under contract, and failure to do work according to specifications. We have evidence, further, showing the payment by the city of money to employes of this department for services which were never rendered."

President Elliott was asked if the Law Enforcement Society had paid any attention to colonization frauds.

"We have gone into that," was President Elliott's answer, "and have sworn testimony showing extensive colonization in the lodging houses of Brooklyn. We have affidavits indicating who the persons were who imported the colonizers, and who those were who handled the money. The evidence on this subject, as well as on all others we have taken up, is in shape for use in the witness chairs before a legislative committee of inquiry. Our evidence is all good evidence.

"All our evidence is dated, signed, and classified, and we are gathering it all the time. We guarantee to preserve inviolate the testimony given us until it is disclosed in the witness chair. We are not giving away any of our information prior to an investigation.

"As for the Department of Arrears, I can only say there are rumors from there as yet not investigated as to frauds in the sale of property for unpaid taxes. There are many ways in which this class of frauds can be accomplished.

"Reverting to the general subject of the police, we are not at liberty to say more than that, while there have not been the same wide and varied opportunities in Brooklyn for police blackmail and corruption that were shown to exist in New-York, the fact is undoubted that there has been in Brooklyn the same general organized system of spoils-taking. We have evidence to show that this is true."

The Law Enforcement League numbers some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn on its rolls. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone is Vice President, the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson Secretary, and William Richardson Treasurer. Col. William C. Beecher is one of the counsel. Among those on the Executive Committee are John Berry, Col. A. C. Bacon, S. S. Utter, Freeborn G. Smith, the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, D. G. Harriman, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash, Andrew D. Baird, the Rev. C. Myers, and the Rev. J. O. Wilson.

Assistant Superintendent of Mails.

John W. Tiedemann was yesterday appointed Assistant Superintendent of Mails in the General Post Office, to succeed Thomas J. Clarke, who was appointed Superintendent when Augustus G. Maze resigned in December last.

NORTH DAKOTA ASKS NO AID

Three Counties Lost Crops, but There Is No Suffering—Sending Provisions to Nebraska's Destitute.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 8.—The accounts of great destitution in North Dakota are not true. The yield of wheat for the State in 1894 was above the average, though in the three counties of Dickey, Sargent, and La Moure, lying along the South Dakota border, the average was reduced to some extent, owing to the prevalence of a weed known as Russian cactus. These counties, however, are perfectly capable of taking care of their poor, without asking or needing any assistance from outside.

The County Commissioners of these counties have made arrangements with the elevator companies to buy seed grain to furnish next Spring to such farmers as lost their crop, the county being secured by a mortgage on the crop. The returns of indebtedness for the State show a considerable amount of mortgages paid off during the past year, and collectors and traveling men report collections last Fall easier than usual. Farmers now depend far less than in former years on the wheat crop, and are raising large quantities of stock and dairy products, so that their living is secured whether the wheat yield is good or bad.

In the western portion of the State, beyond the Missouri, where stock raising is the principal industry, times are reported as much better, as North Dakota stock has made a name for itself in the Chicago markets, and commands a higher price. Coal mining is also being extensively developed in that part of the State, and brings a great deal of money into the country.

The only people in the State who are really destitute are the Indians on the Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain Reservations, close to the Canadian line. Their crops were not good, and, though a commission two years ago recommended that they be paid $1,000,000 for their ceded lands, nothing has been done. They have been waiting fifteen years for the money due them. The Catholic Fathers in charge of the missions do what they can for them, as the county authorities are not legally chargeable with their support. What they need, though, is not so much charity as justice, as has several times been stated in the report of the Indian Commissioner.

There is another former Indian reservation in the south end of the State, lying partly in North and partly in South Dakota, the tribes being known as the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux. They were friendly to the Government during the Sioux war in 1866 and 1867, and numbers of them acted as scouts. They received land in severalty two years ago, and the Government owes them $1,699,000 for their land surrendered. According to the treaty, the Indians should have had $108,000 in October, 1894, and, not getting it, they were left wholly unprepared for the Winter. The only way they have to obtain food and clothes is by selling what little wood they have in their ravines and around the lakes, as there is a law against fishing in the Winter months.

So far from North Dakota needing help, large contributions are being sent from this State daily to the poverty-stricken districts of Nebraska. Drayton, a small town of 500 people, in Pembina County, sent a carload of flour last week, and the Fargo committee will send a carload of flour in a few days.

UPON THE PEOPLE RESTS ALL THE BLAME

Mayor Schieren Holds Them Responsible for Bad City Government.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn, responded to the toast, "What Can be Done to Effect Better Government in These Larger Cities" at the quarterly banquet of the Union League Club to-night. He declared that Brooklyn was the first city to effect a radical change and smash its ring of corrupt politicians. As the first necessity, the speaker declared that absolute civil service reform in its most rigid form was the prime requisite. Another important matter was the absolute divorce of politics from the Police and Fire Departments. In closing he said:

Eternal vigilance on the part of the citizens is the remedy. Do your duty first and all the time. All of you, no matter what your vocation, follow religiously your public duty as a citizen. The people have the power, and upon them rests the responsibility of all our misgoverned cities and upon no one else.

PULPIT AND PEW DISCUSSED DOCTRINE

Knife and Pistol Used as Convincing Arguments.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Jan. 8.—On Grassy Creek, a few miles from this city, last night the Rev. Lemuel Penrod got into a hot argument with John Slate, a lay member, on the subject of the efficacy of infant baptism.

The minister drew his revolver and fired at Slate, the ball passing through the latter's bootleg.

Slate rushed on Penrod, and the minister drew a butcher's knife and slashed at his opponent. Slate's trousers were cut across the abdomen. The interference of mutual friends prevented a murder.

The Rev. Mr. Penrod is sorry for what he did. No arrests have been made so far.

Died at the Age of 104.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The funeral of Mrs. Rosie McDonald, who died at Lockport, near here, aged 104 years, will be held to-morrow. Her father, who brought his family to Lockport in 1848, lived to be 102 years old, and his three sons were over 90 when they died, all in the same place. They were in the service of "Lord" Dunne, an Irish aristocrat, who squandered his estate and was found dead near Lockport many years ago.

A Decision Against Addicks.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 8.—Chief Justice Lore this afternoon denied the petition of J. Edward Addicks to compel his wife to file a specific bill of particulars in her divorce suit. The court fixed Mrs. Addicks's alimony at $100 a month during the pendency of the suit, payment to begin thirty days from this date. It also allowed her $1,500 for expenses, but nothing for counsel fees, as the court does not recognize fees in such cases.

Gen. Coxey Appears Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"General" J. S. Coxey appeared before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means this morning in support of his Good Roads and Non-Interest Bearing Bonds bills and made one of his usual rambling harangues. Later Coxey called upon Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to request a hearing on the same proposition, but was told that the committee could not go into the matter.

The Evangelistic Conference Closed.

The Evangelistic Conference which was held in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church yesterday closed last night with a brief session. The Rev. Richard Hartley of Hope Baptist Church spoke on the subject of "Prayer." Another conference will be held Jan. 22. Until then the series of revival meetings which has been going on since Christmas will be continued.

BREAD RIOT IN ST. JOHN'S

An Angry Mob Twice Breaks into the Legislative Building.

ATTEMPTS TO PILLAGE THE STORES

Starving Men Sent from One Official to Another—Policemen Injured in Fighting the Rioters.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 8.—Disorder prevailed here all day, and it is little short of a miracle that serious bloodshed was averted. The unemployed assembled early this morning and marched to the man-of-war Tourmaline, whose Captain yesterday had promised them that he would use his influence with the authorities in obtaining relief from the destitution now prevailing.

His ministrations were fruitless, it seems, for when the crowd of unfortunates appeared, he referred them to the Governor. Disappointed, and exasperated with hunger, the men re-formed their ranks and marched to the Government House, where a deputation waited upon the Executive. The latter informed them that the Government was considering measures of relief, and advised them, pending action on the bills, to call upon the city representatives for their immediate wants.

The mob, for such it had now become, then went to the legislative buildings, but were refused admission. Enraged at this, they burst open the doors, and surged into the corridors. The police on guard attempted to drive them out, but they were overwhelmed by the infuriated men and forced to retire, leaving the building at the mercy of the invaders. The Assembly not being in session, few members were in the building at the time, but those who were lost no time in fleeing from the place. The police reserves were summoned, and, after a desperate struggle, managed to eject the intruders.

The crowd reassembled in the afternoon, and returned to the Government House, where it complained to the Governor of its treatment during the morning, and reiterated its demand for relief. The Governor repeated his advice of the forenoon, and said he was powerless to act without the co-operation of the Ministry.

Then the crowd once more made its way to the legislative buildings. The hour for the convening of the session was near at hand, and, knowing the determination of the mob, those inside, on being informed of its approach, immediately began preparations to prevent its entry. The doors were barricaded, and the whole available police force was stationed around the building.

The crowd swelled in dimensions momentarily, and soon the whole of the grounds in front of the structure was a solid mass of humanity, in the midst of which floated a large flag, bearing conspicuously the words, "Work or Bread," while ejaculations of similar import were made by the crowd. By this time, the mob, seeing that no attention was being paid to its demands by those inside the building, made a rush for the doors. The police were powerless to stem the tide of the infuriated mass, and many officers were injured. One Sergeant was thrown over the steps leading to the main door and seriously hurt, while another officer had his cheek cut open with a stone.

Finally, Premier Greene appeared on the balcony, and, in a speech, expressed regret at the condition of the colony, and the destitution prevailing among the people. He promised that employment would be given within three days, and begged the crowd to have patience and confidence in the Government. He promised to resign if work was not provided within the time specified.

This did not satisfy the crowd, who told the Premier plainly that they would break into the stores and get food. This threat the mob immediately put into effect. Marching down into the city, the rioters made an attack upon the premises occupied by Edwin Duder, who was recently compelled to assign. The crowd found the place empty, and met with similar results in other stores. Johnston's store, near by, then received the mob's attention. In this establishment a large quantity of provisions was found. Just as they were being carried out, a large force of police appeared on the scene and drove the mob away after a severe struggle, during which the police were forced to draw their swords in self-defense.

A body of mounted police arrived soon afterward, and the combined forces managed to keep the crowd at bay until darkness came on, when the rioters dispersed. Four of the leaders have been arrested.

The streets to-night are crowded with people. A guard from the war ship Tourmaline is doing patrol duty in front of the principal buildings, as it is feared that other raids may be attempted during the night.

Premier Greene presented a pitiful picture when he appeared on the balcony of the Legislative Building this afternoon to address the angry crowd. He had been ailing since he accepted office, and his anxiety over the present turbulent condition of the colony has reduced him to almost a skeleton.

ANNEXATION TO CANADA.

The Question of Union as a Relief for Newfoundland's Troubles.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 8.—There is reason to believe that the question of the union of Newfoundland to Canada is receiving attention in high circles, and that as a result we shall shortly be free to be face to face with a proposal to take in the island colony.

There circumstances render the prospects of confederation possible. The first is the commercial condition of the island. The second is the fact that this Government has always been anxious to promote the union, and the third is the presence of Sir Ambrose Shea in St. John's for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Government upon the best course to pursue in the present emergency. All these circumstances are significant. The Ottawa Government is undoubtedly willing to effect an arrangement if terms can be agreed upon. Its policy ever since confederation has been a policy of patient invitation.

Income Tax Suit on Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Judge Hagner this morning, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Whitney, advanced the argument in the mandamus proceedings brought with reference to the collection of the income tax, to Jan. 15. The direct argument will be upon a demurrer filed by the Government to the application for an injunction brought by John G. Moore to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collecting the income tax.

Mr. White's Affairs Settled.

W. C. Johnson, assignee for the cotton brokerage firm of J. M. White & Co., which failed when Mr. White died, several months ago, has settled with the creditors at 70 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $34,000.

RIVERS RECEDING AT PITTSBURG

The Loss to Property Will Aggregate About Half a Million Dollars—High Water at Other Points.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—The floods in the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers have reached their limit, and the worst is over. The highest marks were recorded at about 10 A. M. to-day, and soon after the water began slowly to recede. The great mass of ice which filled both rivers during the last twenty-four hours is slowly disappearing.

Rivermen estimate the general loss on both rivers at about $500,000. This includes the loss to wrecked coal barges, flooded mills and mines, and cost of protection to exposed river property.

In Allegheny City, early this morning, the high water backed into the cellar of the office building of C. F. Wells & Co., on River Avenue. The gas main was broken, and when the watchman, John Martin, entered the building with a lighted lantern a terrific explosion occurred. Martin was probably fatally burned and bruised, and the building was badly wrecked and burned.

James McSweeney, an employe of the Beaver Dam, in course of construction, was last evening swept away, together with a part of the dam, and drowned. He resided in Allegheny. Several other employes had a narrow escape.

Considerable trouble was experienced by the railroads in and about the city last night, and all trains are running at "caution" speed. No material damage to tracks or bridges has been reported.

The entire lower part of Homestead is under water. Driftwood and ice last night knocked the false work from under the new Brown Bridge across the Monongahela River. The Carnegie Works were compelled to shut down this morning on account of the flood, which disabled their pumps. The plant will probably be able to resume on Friday.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Six bents of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway trestle between Steubenville and Mingo have been swept away, and all traffic is stopped. South of the city the tracks are two feet under water.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Jan. 8.—The high water in the Susquehanna River at this point has been held within banks by the cessation of the rain and colder weather. The river has fallen half a foot to-day.

BELLAIR, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The Ohio River reached its highest point about midnight. The damage will be great. To-day the river was full of wrecked barges and other river craft. No lives were lost.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 8.—There is a prospect for a heavy flood in the Warrior River. Rain has been falling for twenty-four hours without ceasing. The river now marks forty-seven feet above low-water, and is still rising at the rate of ten inches per hour. Below Tuscaloosa, stock is being driven to the highlands.

INCONSISTENT SENATOR ALLEN

AN INCIDENT NOT EXACTLY IN HIS LINE AS A REFORMER.

He Takes His Daughter West at Government Expense, After an Outburst Against "Larceny."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Allen, the Nebraska giant, who poses in Washington as a reformer, and who goes out of his way to point out alleged extravagances of the Senate, has invited criticism for gross inconsistency.

It is not very long since Mr. Allen was forced into unenviable notoriety through his escapade in a saloon near the Capitol, which resulted in one man getting a bruised arm, and another—Senator Hawley's clerk—a protracted fright. The newspaper accounts of his frolic, which were very accurate, were made the basis of a personal explanation by Mr. Allen, in which he denounced them as lies made out of whole cloth.

The incident, however, had the effect of curbing Mr. Allen's impetuosity somewhat, and he did not again make a public spectacle of himself until last week, when he introduced a resolution aimed at the proprietor of the Senate restaurant, and calling for the reason why several rooms were devoted to the uses of this restaurant at an unusual expense to the Senate. In thunder tones he denounced the system which permitted the restaurant to flourish. "Every dollar taken from the contingent fund of the Senate for the restaurant," he shouted, "is a larceny of the public funds." While acknowledging that the matter was rather small for a statesman to consider, Mr. Allen declared that the principle involved was of great importance. In conclusion, he protested with all his force against "the spirit of reckless disregard of the expenditure of the public money."

While this great reform speech was still ringing in the ears of the Senators, Mr. Allen was invited to be one of the Congressional party to accompany to Illinois the body of Representative Post. To the surprise of the officer who tendered the invitation, Mr. Allen replied:

"Yes, I will go, and I would like to take my daughter with me."

No such request was ever before preferred by a Senator or a Representative on such an occasion, and it was necessary for the officers of the two houses to confer. After a discussion, in which the "gall" of the Nebraska Senator was freely commented upon, the decision was reached that Mr. Allen's daughter should be allowed to join the party. When the train started Monday night Mr. Allen and his daughter occupied a section in a Pullman car. The Senator did not buy a ticket for his daughter, and the officer in charge of the train said that she would be taken to Illinois and back at the expense of the Government. This, in Mr. Allen's opinion, was "larceny," and he will try to explain it on his return.

A Costly "Cure for Rheumatism."

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 8.—A young man, who is not known in this village, sold a bottle of medicine yesterday to Mrs. Charles Englehardt, a widow eighty-six years old, who is suffering with rheumatism. He took as payment her gold watch, and the police reached the station in time to see a train carrying him toward Long Island City.

He secured the watch while Mrs. Englehardt was getting from a trunk 50 cents to pay him for 10 cents worth of kümmel, which was the alleged cure for rheumatism.

What the Attorney General Does.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The report of Attorney General Hancock for last year shows that the following number of actions were commenced on behalf of the people: To dissolve corporations, 28; to contest the title to office, 7; certiorari proceedings, 8. Papers were filed in the office for the voluntary dissolution of corporations, 108; for the sequestration of property of corporations, 79; actions by stockholders to dissolve corporations of which they were members, 14; partition actions, 6.

QUAY MUST DECIDE TO-DAY

Whether He Will Brave the Citizens of Philadelphia.

ON THE EVE OF THE CITY CONVENTION

If He Insists on Penrose, the Committee of Ninety-five Is Ready for Fight.

SOME OF THE GANG WHO SUPPORT MARTIN

Indications that the Bosses Are Frightened and Will Not Dare to Carry Out Their Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—"Dave" Martin will nominate a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia at a convention to be held to-morrow in Musical Fund Hall. The man whom he will select may be Senator Boies Penrose, whom Quay ordered Martin to nominate some weeks ago, or it may be one of four or five other men. Friends of Penrose declare to-night that it will be Penrose to a dead certainty.

Members of the Committee of Ninety-five no not think that it will be Penrose. They believe that it may be George Graham, the present District Attorney; Charles F. Warwick, City Solicitor; George D. McCreary, who has recently retired from the Treasurer's office, or City Controller Thompson. If any one of these four, or anybody else except Penrose is nominated, it will be a victory for the decent people of Philadelphia against Quay, although the "combine" will be in the position of having disobeyed Quay's orders.

It is probable that any of these men, except Penrose, if nominated, would receive the support of that element of the Republican Party which hates Quay. The nomination of any one other than Penrose will be understood as a victory brought about by the retreat of an enemy which prefers to give up the citadel rather than stand the siege.

Some primaries were held to-night to elect delegates to the convention. An unusually large number of reputable men were elected at Martin's dictation, because he wants to do what he can to put the cloak of respectability over the corrupt methods of which he is the master. The primaries might as well have been dispensed with, so far as any free expression of public sentiment is concerned. Martin, Porter, Durham, and the other ward leaders controlled them as thoroughly as ever the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall controlled the doings of that organization.

The action of these delegates in convention to-morrow will depend wholly upon the orders which Martin sees fit to give. He controls and holds in the hollow of his hand about 600 of the nine hundred odd delegates. They will obey absolutely what he orders. When he holds up his finger they will know what cue they are to follow.

The stories which were in circulation yesterday, that Penrose would withdraw from the contest, have been repeated to-day, and with them there have been equally emphatic statements that they were founded on nothing more substantial than the jealousy of other men, who had ambitions for the Mayoralty. The newspapers of this city, with two or three exceptions, this morning and afternoon have declared with a degree of emphasis and certainty that would almost lead the casual reader to think they were inspired utterances, that Penrose will be nominated without fail.

Will Penrose Withdraw.

The stories which have been going around that Penrose was to get out of the way have had as their basis the fact that Martin sees that there is such a storm brewing that he is afraid it would be dangerous to nominate Penrose. While professing to believe that Mr. Penrose is a good and great man and ought to have the office, Mr. Martin admits that there is opposition to him, and, putting it on party grounds, he is inclined to take that course which will bring the smallest break in the Republican Party. It is doubtful if Martin would have ever indorsed Penrose if he had not been forced to do so by Quay. Martin has decided objections to Penrose for the reason that Penrose is more intimate with Magistrate Israel W. Durham than he is with himself.

Up to date Martin has been the leading spirit in the triumvirate, of which Durham and Porter are the other members. He has had the greatest power of any of the three. He has been able to dictate more patronage than his associates. He has been a bigger boss than they have been, and should Penrose become the next Mayor Martin is afraid that Durham will assume first place in the triumvirate. Men who wanted positions in the executive department would be more likely to consult Durham than they would Martin, and this is the last thing that Martin wants to see. Hence, if he can persuade Quay that there is such a sentiment against Penrose that the party would suffer by the nomination of his man, he will throw his forces in the convention for somebody else, but if Quay remains obdurate and insists, of course Martin will have to nominate Penrose.

The Committee of Ninety-five has been in conference to-day and has about decided upon a course of action. A large number of people of both parties have indorsed its action in coming out flatly against Penrose. It is probable that they would indorse any one of the four gentlemen named except Penrose, as the names of most of them are appended to the yellow petition

which was the first declaration against Quay's candidate, in which these men were suggested as suitable candidates for Mayor. If some other man than these four, who is as much the tool of Quay and Martin as Penrose, should be nominated, it is doubtful if the committee would support him.

If Penrose should be nominated there is only one thing to do, they say—take off their coats and fight, and they propose to do it.

The other City Convention, in addition to the Mayoralty, will also be held to-morrow. There are four Police Magistrates to be nominated and Councilmen from many of the wards. The chief interest is in the Mayoralty.

Choice Spirits of the Combine.

The dominant spirits in politics in this city who will to-morrow probably acknowledge that they are defeated and that they dare not face the music which will be ready for them if they nominate Senator Penrose for Mayor, include a wholesale lot of corrupt politicians, such as it is hard to get together in many cities in the country. It will either be a fight or a flight for them, beginning to-morrow. The convention will be controlled by prominent members of the "combine," although they have taken the precaution, in accordance with a plan spoken of in The New-York Times a week ago, to elect some reputable men to the body which is to do the nominating.

The prudent citizen will not carry any large amount of cash into the convention hall to-morrow, and if he leaves his watch at home in the morning he will be on the safe side. The men who will do business have had their schooling under the instruction of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay. He is a past master in all the arts known to corrupt politics. When the charge was made by responsible men that, in addition to being a corrupt and unscrupulous politician, he was an embezzler of the public moneys, he neither denied the charge nor attempted to disprove it.

With him as the dictator and with many more as unscrupulous as he, including Bardsley, who has now got a good start on his fifteen years' term in the penitentiary, there has grown up the system of politicians which will operate to-morrow. The machine will be in fine working order. If they are scared to such a degree that they fear a general overhauling of their accounts, they will nominate some other man than Boies Penrose for Mayor, hoping thereby to maintain their grip upon the City Councils and taking no chances in a fight with the decent element of the city.

The man in command of all the forces will be Dave Martin. He will be the dominant genius at what will appear to the old resident of Philadelphia, if he is inclined to step into the convention hall and inspect carefully certain of the men who do the "inside" work, like a reunion of the once-indicted but still unimprisoned residents of this municipality.

There will be a whole row of men who have been either at one time or another arrested for various brutalities, indicted for various crimes, or threatened with impeachment for malfeasance in office, and Martin, who was once arrested for punching the head of one of his fellow-citizens who was opposed to him politically, will very properly head the list. Martin has become rich within a few years, and money talks with this crowd.

Martin has no visible means of support other than politics. He has held various offices, which have had moderate salaries attached. During the last three or four years, or between 1891 and 1895, Martin purchased in this city property for which the considerations stated in the deeds aggregate $58,250, which is not bad for a man who has been in no greater money-making positions than a place under the Treasury Department for one year, during the period covered, and no mention is made in this amount of any holdings which he may have with his brother, John Martin, who holds a minor position under the City Government.

Another man whose influence will be felt in the convention is State Senator Charles Porter. He has never been either indicted or arrested. He is reckoned an honest and wealthy citizen. He is the contractor who has gotten rich because the "combine" and its tools made it possible for him to secure the greater proportion of contracts for public work done in the city since he has been a prominent member of the political triumvirate. He simply finds it profitable to associate in politics with the gang which is more disreputable than he, so far as the records indicate their standing.

Another man whose influence will be weighty is Israel W. Durham, a magistrate at a salary of $3,000 a year. He was one of the magistrates who was appointed to collect the mercantile taxes, and was one whose name was before the extraordinary session of the Senate which Gov. Pattison convened to impeach these magistrates. In common with his associates, Mr. Durham escaped any investigation because it was claimed by the Senate that it had no jurisdiction. Mr. Durham, according to the popular idea, is not to be renominated for his magistracy, but is slated by the "combine" as a State Senator, to be elected next Fall.

One man who will represent the Third Ward, so far as the control of affairs is concerned, if not on the floor of the convention, is Harry Hunter. He was indicted for malfeasance in office, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor, and was dismissed from office after the Bardsley defalcation came to light. It was developed at that time that he had been engaged in putting bogus names on the mercantile list, which netted him 62½ cents each from the State. He has also been tried for election frauds and acquitted. He is now a member of the Select Council.

Another man is Samuel M. Houseman. He was a mercantile appraiser, and, like Hunter, was tried, pleaded guilty, and was dismissed from office. He shares with Mr. Durham in the leadership for the Seventh Ward.

Edward Devlin, who is sometimes known as "Buck" Devlin, will be also deeply interested in the proceedings, because he is the member of the "combine" from the Eighth Ward. He was a constable at the time the Bardsley defalcation came to light.

Another man who was implicated in this mercantile tax business was Thomas South, who is the member of the "combine" from the Twenty-third Ward. He escaped impeachment owing to lack of jurisdiction on the part of the Senate; and yet another, who represents the Twenty-seventh Ward, is Edward W. Patton, formerly a Select Councilman and one of the appraisers who pleaded guilty and was dismissed. And yet another who will have a deep interest in the proceedings is H. B. Hackett, a magistrate at $3,000 a year. His name stands on the official list of those implicated with Durham and South.

There is one other man who will take a deep interest in to-day's proceedings, because he is scheduled to be Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. This is William B. Ahern, member of the "combine" from the Thirteenth Ward and a police magistrate. His name is on the list of those whom Gov. Pattison wanted to have impeached.

In the official report on the investigation, in speaking of the part which the magistrates and constables had to do with the collection of those fraudulent assessments, the following language is used:

In giving the magistrates the list for collections, instead of giving to them the list of people in their immediate neighborhoods, he prepared a list of people residing in districts remote from the magistrates' offices for the purpose of increasing the mileage and fees. It is a well-known fact that there has been for years an ardent desire on the part of magistrates and constables to be selected for these duties. The magistrates, with one accord, testified that the fees they received from the City Treasurer were paid in full, and the amounts they received were afterward turned into the City Treasurer's office as a part of the public fund and accounted for. In the case of the constables it is testified with equal unanimity that when the magistrates received the amount of the constables' fees it was found that all the fees had been pooled, and each constable was given an equal amount, from which was deducted the sum of $300. Your committee believes that the retention of this money was the result of a previous understanding.

These men and others of their stripe who will help work the machine to-morrow will make a very picturesque sight for the citizens of Philadelphia to look upon as they contemplate the fact that these men have met, or their representatives, to name officers for the city. The Mayor whom they name may or may not be Boies Penrose. If he is, then there will be a great shout go up from the "combine" and from everybody who is in politics for what they can get out of it. There will be rejoicing in all sections of the city where a "wide-open policy" is favored.

Some Have Not Been Indicted.

It would be doing a gross injustice to suppose that all the members of the "combine" have at any time been indicted or threatened with impeachment for malfeasance in office. There are enough to make the spectacle entertaining for the Philadelphia citizen, but there are others who are picturesque for other reasons. One of the men who, as a member of the "combine," has helped cut and dry the proceedings is Joseph Nobre, who is a real estate assessor and member of the Campaign Committee from the Second Ward. Mr. Nobre posed as a reformer once; that is to say, he was against Martin and the "combine" for a time, because he gave up a position in the Custom House under Martin that he might take another job temporarily, his understanding being that Martin would give him back his Custom House place at its expiration. It did not suit Martin's purposes to do this promptly, and so Mr. Nobre rebelled. This was in 1892. Mr. Nobre, being out with Martin, did not hesitate to make public acknowledgments as to the dictatorship of the "combine," which are very interesting just at this time. Shortly after he made it, Martin settled the dispute in his ward by allowing him to hold the position of member of the "combine." It was while he was in his disgruntled state of mind that he attended a meeting on Jan. 26, 1892, and while there he disclosed what he thought of the "combine" in the following language:

"Men have got hold of it whose conceit has increased in proportion to their bank accounts. The Czar of Russia has never attempted to control the destinies of his nation more than these men have attempted to control the destinies of the Republican organization in this city."

The delegates to the convention from the Seventh Ward, who have been kindly permitted to attend by Magistrate Durham, come from a picturesque portion of the city, politically speaking.

In 1892 the Assessors were suspected of padding their lists in the various divisions in this ward, and an investigaton was made on the quiet. After the Assessors had gone over the wards, making their house to house canvass and enrolling as voters such names as they thought would be sufficient to give the proper majority, the Committee of Fifty employed a number of detectives to canvass the ward, or certain portions of it. These detectives went through twelve divisions, and they found that the lists as returned contained on the average about forty names of people who were not entitled to vote. The trouble with them was they were simply taking voters' names; they made no account of dogs, names on gravestones, and wooden Indians, as some of the Assessors had done. The facts ascertained were sent to the election officers, who were so thoroughly scared that the bogus names were not voted on.

Great Power of the Mayor.

The Mayor has great power. He appoints the head of the Police Department and the head of the Public Works Department. Contractors like Porter, who want to do work for the city, to be inspected, as it progresses, by men who are in a large sense indebted to them for their appointment, will be happy as clams. Politicians who are ambitious to trade away public places for personal advancement will be equally glad. Corporations which own the City Councils now, and only need to own the Mayor to have such a grasp upon the city that they may be fairly said to own that, will expect to see their stocks advance. If Penrose is nominated, it is the common expectation that the Councils will give the traction company, by the passage of a new ordinance, the ninety-odd miles of streets in the suburban districts, and that Mr. Penrose will help it along by allowing the ordinance to become a law. The members of Council who are members of the electric lighting companies or have established relations with these companies or who are members of private firms which sell the city large quantities of gas, under directions from Councils, will also be glad. The various politicians of all grades who hold offices now in the City Government will rejoice, because they will regard Mr. Penrose's nomination as substantial assurance that if he is elected, the old order of things which the "combine" has had in effect for some time will not only be continued, but will be even more a pasture for loafers to feed upon.

But if Mr. Penrose is not nominated, if it seems wise to this reunion of indicted persons and various friends and coworkers to take to the woods; if they think that the decent element of Philadelphia has waked up in such a way that they cannot face it; if they think they had better be content to win such favors from an honest man as they can in their various ways rather than take the chances of being wiped out entirely, having dropped Mr. Penrose like a hot potato, they will take to the woods before the storm of public opinion, which has already broken out.

It would please the Committee of Ninety-five and some thousands of other citizens if things might so shape themselves that Mr. Penrose would be their candidate. They would like to have a bout with the "combine." They say if Mr. Penrose is once nominated they will produce the reasons why they are opposed to him, and they will make it so plain that anybody can understand them.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples, and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

TO RETIRE FROM THE SENATE PENNILESS

Senator Martin of Kansas Likely to Lose His Home by Foreclosure.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court to-day to foreclose a mortgage on the home of United States Senator John Martin, for $6,000. The property is on Capitol Square, and its value is estimated at four times the sum of the mortgage. It has been known that Senator Martin has been hard pressed financially for a long time, and that he was in a fair way to lose all his property. He will retire from the Senate March 4 next, a penniless man.

SPEAKER FISH'S PROBLEM

The Arrangement of Committees a Delicate Undertaking.

NO NEW MEMBERS IN CHAIRMANSHIPS

The Old Score with Ex-Speaker Malby Likely to be Wiped Out—Changes in the National Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—No Speaker in a quarter of a century has undertaken the preparation of his committees under circumstances so luxurious as Mr. Speaker Fish has. The house he has rented for the session—belonging to Grange Sars—a brownstone mansion on State Street, overlooking Albany's picturesque park, with strips of the Helderberg and Catskill Mountains far away to the south—is one of the handsomest in Albany. Its frontage and depth are at least fifty feet. It is furnished throughout for comfort, and in the most quiet and subdued taste and expensive manner.

"The morning room," selected by the Speaker for his temporary workshop, is a large apartment on the second floor, directly over the hall. Commanding a southern exposure, it is always bright and cheerful, particularly when the afternoon sun pours in, unobstructed by buildings on the opposite side of the street.

When the Speaker returned from New-York Saturday he imagined the pressure had been removed from him until Wednesday or to-night, at least. But the letters and applications he has received by mail, the calls, appeals, and advice he has been given in person by political leaders and politicians generally, the demands for patronage, have finally convinced him that Gov. Morton had gauged the situation accurately last week when he said: "Mr. Speaker, your troubles are just beginning."

No Speaker of the Assembly in the history of the State has ever been confronted with the task of forming committees in the same manner as has Speaker Fish. The problem of packing 105 Republicans away in 36 committees was vexatious enough, but when 73 of the 105 voted for the Speaker in caucus, and 29 out of the 52 members of the last House had pledged themselves to his support, the difficulties that are before him and the grievances that will follow him are more easy of comprehension.

To the new members who have asked for committee places, Speaker Fish has uttered a formula that has become stereotyped: "No member serving his first term can become Chairman of any committee."

This has been a sore disappointment to many. In view of the large number of old members, it has been recognized as just; but the wails and lamentations to-morrow night, when the committee announcements are made, will be none the less bitter and the threats of revenge none the less deep.

It is equally certain that the composition of the committees of Speaker Malby will be no criterion for Speaker Fish. The best of feeeling between these gentlemen has not existed for over a year. They have been civil in their civil relations, but each politically has had a sandbag around his clothes for the other. Unless Mr. Fish's disposition has radically changed since his elevation as Speaker, the Assembly will be treated to a beautiful exhibition of retaliation to-morrow upon ex-Speaker Malby and his friends for the ungenerous treatment, it is claimed, they accorded to the present Speaker and his friends last year. Fifty per cent., or eighteen of the Chairmen of last year's committees, have been returned to this Legislature, and eleven of them voted for Mr. Fish. This action by no means insures their retention at the head of the committee they had last year. They may be shifted or promoted.

Mr. Ainsworth of the whole outfit is certain to retain the Chairmanship of the committee he had last year. Mr. O'Grady of Monroe, one of Mr. Fish's intimates, will no doubt be elevated to the head of the Cities Commmittee; Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua, another intimate, to Railroads if he desires it, and Mr. Thompson of Dutchess, another of Mr. Fish's faithful followers, to a committee that is congenial. Messrs. Wray of Brooklyn, Wilcox of Cayuga, and Watson Gardiner of Montgomery, the remainder of the Fish contingent, will be given, it may be safely assumed, the heads of the committees they may desire.

Two of Mr. Fish's devoted and earnest friends, Assistant District Attorney General John C. Davies and his partner, Russell S. Johnson, the "heavenly twins" of Camden, Oneida County, are sorely disappointed because the member from their district, Col. William Cary Sanger, will not land at the head of the Military Committee, owing to the Speaker's ban against men serving their first term. Col. Sanger is an enthusiastic National Guardsman, and is thoroughly informed as to the needs and requirements of the service. He is in perfect accord in his views with the new administration, and would no doubt fill the place to the general satisfaction of all. Eight of last year's members of the Military Committee are returned, six Republicans and two Democrats. It is by no means improbable that the Chairmanship of this committee will go to Mr. Wieman of Kings, who held second place last session, and seeks promotion this year. In this event, Col. Sanger will be given second place on it.

So far as the Democratic contingent is concerned, the only places known to be assigned are as follows: Samuel J. Foley, the Democratic leader, to Rules, Ways and Means, and Cities; Hennessy of Kings, to Rules and Cities; Gleason of New-York, and Cain of Kings, to Railroads; LaFetra of New-York, to Judiciary and to Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply; McDermott of New-York, and Coughlin of Erie, to Insurance; Blake of New-York, to Judiciary; Stanchfield of Chemung, to Cities and Railroads.

The belief here to-night is that Thompson of Dutchess will be placed at the head of Railroads, unless Nixon makes a personal demand for it to the Speaker. Young James William Husted of Peekskill is slated for Insurance and General Laws.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is expected here to-morrow evening, or Thursday morning, as the guest of Senator Reynolds of Kings. Thomas C. Platt will pay his first political visit to Albany in three years on Thursday or Friday.

Nor do the Speaker's perplexities cease with the mere assignment of members to committees. The new Constitution must necessarily produce a great deal of legislation, and it is known that many reform measures affecting State departments and bureaus, the cities, villages, and canals, the forests, and many of the industries of the State, will be needed. Committees that have been insignificant in previous years will handle important legislation this session. What was a refuge for weak and worthless members in the past, will develop this year into positions of power and influence. New members who strive for a billet on railroads, cities, insurance, and the hotbed of legislative jobbery and corruption, the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, which is annually the target aimed at by every crook, thug, and legislative highwayman, have failed to realize that this year, owing to the introduction of thirty-three constitutional amendments, every committee in the House will be burdened with labor.

Ex-Speaker Malby has been here since Saturday. He has not seen his successor. The intimation has been given out that no doubt Mr. Malby expected that he would be invited by Mr. Fish to assist in forming the committees. Mr. Malby has not had much to say, and is not likely to have until to-morrow evening, when his status for the session will be established.

Already mutterings are heard that civil war will break out in the Republican Party the instant the committees are promulgated, and that Mr. Malby will become commander in chief of the rebels; that the movement will be supported by the leading Republican newspapers in New-York and by every Republican in the State opposed to bossism, and that the war cry will be "Down with Platt!" An insurrection of this kind would prove interesting, in time perhaps successful. But by those conversant with the real situation it is argued that if Mr. Malby could not, when Speaker, crush Mr. Fish, his chances for doing so now, when Mr. Fish controls the gavel and is supported by the Governor, enters too largely into the "remote" to be seriously considered. Even Mr. Fish's closest friends concede that his standing, his influence, his power, and his future will be determined by his course toward the Power of Removal bill and the reform measures that will be demanded by New-York City and Brooklyn. And some of Mr. Malby's wisest friends assert that he will gain nothing but defeat should he inaugurate war, merely for the sake of war instead of waiting for an opportunity to come. The coalition between Mr. Fish and Mr. Ainsworth, who will be the strongest man on the floor beyond any question, will withstand any onslaught of the Malby contingent, as now constituted, in the minds of Mr. Fish's friends.

Col. Cole, who is Gov. Morton's private secretary, said this evening that the butter of appointments which the Governor had at his disposal would form a very thin layer when spread on. "Why, do you know it—would you believe it?" he said; "applications strongly backed up with many indorsements have been filed here for offices which are not vacant until after Mr. Morton's term expires. Then, that is not all. There are actually on file here applications by candidates for offices which do not exist. Gov. Morton has very few appointments to make."

The story telegraphed from here that the Trustees of Public Buildings had met to appoint a successor to Michael Delehanty as Superintendent of Public Buildings is without foundation. Gov. Morton is the head of this commission, and does not know when it will meet. The contest for the position is very spirited. The most prominent man in the race is ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler of Utica, who is backed by Chairman C. W. Hackett and a large number of the members of the Republican State Committee. Frederick P. Easton of Albany is another candidate with a large backing, but of a less influential order than that of Mr. Wheeler. Samuel Morris of Troy is also strongly supported. The choice, it is understood, lies between these men, with Mr. Wheeler in the lead, and Mr. Easton as his deputy. It was said to-night that a man from the southern tier named Pulford had been entered for the place as a dark horse. What the source of his backing is could not be learned. It will no doubt develop to-morrow upon the return to town of the legislators.

Following the exclusive news announcement in The New-York Times last Friday that a general reorganization of the headquarters staff of the National Guard of the State was contemplated, came an avalanche of denials, some of them alleged to have been inspired in the Executive Chamber. Justification for the statements has been given by the developments of the past forty-eight hours. Two veterans of the war of the rebellion have been already squeezed out of the Adjutant General's office. To-day Gov. Morton issued commissions to the following officers: To Private Secretary Ashley W. Cole, that of Assistant Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Colonel; Major Arthur McArthur of Troy, Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel; Fred Sheffield Kellogg of Utica, Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel; William Verbeck of Manlius, Assistant Commissary General, with the rank of Colonel.

The offices of Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Inspector General have already been filled. Those awaiting a change are in the Medical and Ordnance Corps. Had it not been for the affliction that recently fell upon Col. Joseph E. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, the orders for the change in that corps would have been promulgated to-day, according to one of the best-informed members of the guard.

INSIST ON GETTING

BROMO CAFFEINE

EFFERVESCENT

THE ORIGINAL "BROMO" HEADACHE CURE

BROMO CAFFEINE IS MADE TO CURE. INFRINGING "BROMOS" ARE MADE TO SELL. DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE PROVISION

The Commission Taking Active Steps to Put It in Execution.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Civil Service Commission has asked the State Superintendent of Public Works and the Superintendent of Prisons for a roster of the hundreds of employes in those departments scattered throughout the State. The commission expects to receive this roster and to have classified every position in these two departments within the next two weeks.

This action is in pursuance of the provision of the new Constitution which includes these departments within the scope of the civil service.

The new Superintendent of Public Works, Mayor Aldridge of Rochester, has announced that he will not assume the duties of his office until Jan. 25. By the time he enters the office he will find that the positions of all of the seven or eight hundred employes of the department, with the exception of the Division Superintendents and those holding confidential positions, have

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been classified in the various competitive schedules, and that all of his appointments will have to be made from the civil service lists.

Many anxious inquiries have been made at the office of the State Civil Service Commission regarding the effect of the civil service provision in the new Constitution on the laws exempting veterans. The last Legislature passed a law providing that for all positions in the State service where the compensation was not more than $4 a day, in every case where a veteran was an applicant for such positions, he should be preferred for appointment without passing a civil service examination. It is the opinion of many State officers who have examined the question that the new constitutional provision repeals the four-dollar-a-day law, and that veterans will hereafter have to pass a civil service examination the same as other applicants, although, after passing, they shall be preferred for appointment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Pressure Brought on Gov. Morton in Behalf of Office Seekers.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The strongest kind of an effort is being made to persuade Gov. Morton to send to the Senate to-morrow night the names of the new Civil Service Commissioners. This commission consists of three members, who hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

The present commission consists of Editor Bailey of The Utica Observer, Editor McKinstry of Watertown, and De Forest Van Vliet of Ithaca. It is understood that Gov. Morton si to retain Mr. McKinstry, as a personal compliment to ex-Gov. Flower, who is McKinstry's fellow-townsman, and who made his appointment a personal matter. For the other two vacancies a swarm of Republican editors is besieging Albany, in comparison with which the toads of Egypt were a blessing.

Gov. Morton is understood to have promised one of the places to Willard A. Cobb, editor of The Lockport Journal and a Regent of the University of the State of New-York. Mr. Cobb has shown in the past an acquaintance more familiar with rank partisan politics than with civil service reform. His friends are asserting that he has a blanket mortgage on the billet.

For the other place the strongest candidate is Edward L. Adams, editor of The Elmira Advertiser, whose principal backer is Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who at the present time does not hold that influence with the bosses of the party that he had a year ago to-day. An outside candidate, who is not supported by newspaper influence, but by Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin and Speaker Fish, is Stanley Southard of Hudson. One of the demoralizing exhibitions at Albany at the present time is the demand indulged in by alleged newspaper reporters for nearly every one of the positions within the gift of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker, and the Clerk of the House.

A Candidate on the Way Home.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 8.—Samuel D. Willard, a prominent Republican leader at Geneva, N. Y., who is a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture in the State, is here on his way nome from California. He said he had been studying the big system of water storage for raising crops on the coast, and believed the time would come when New-York would have to adopt the same method, because of the destruction of the Eastern forests, and the subsequent stoppage of the natural water supply for agricultural purposes.

SIX PERSONS OVERCOME BY GAS

Found Half Smothered in an East Third Street Saloon and Laundry.

Saloon Keeper Adolph Steiner, his wife, and their two children, living in the basement of the tenement house at 220 East Third Street, and Wo Hop, a Chinese laundryman of the same place, and a second Chinaman, were all overcome yesterday morning by gas which escaped from a defective pipe somewhere on the premises. The Steiners soon recovered, but Wo Hop was sent to Bellevue Hospital unconscious. The second Chinaman recovered and disappeared.

The front part of the house is occupied by Steiner's saloon, while the Chinaman's laundry adjoins it. Early yesterday morning William Hulla went into the saloon and found Steiner staggering about the room as though drunk. Suddenly he toppled over to the floor unconscious. Hulla, who was himself almost overcome by the gas, quickly dragged the saloon keeper outside and raised an outcry. Several of the neighbors rushed into the living apartments in the rear of the saloon, and found Mrs. Steiner and her two children lying in bed unconscious. When brought into the open air both they and Mr. Steiner recovered.

In the meantime, some one had looked through the window into the laundry, and saw Wo Hop stretched over one of his washtubs. The door was broken open, but Wo Hop could not be aroused. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Back of the laundry was another unconscious Chinaman. He recovered when taken to the street, but he soon disappeared, taking, it is said, the money from Wo Hop's cash drawer.

The tenants of the building have complained for several days of escaping gas. After the discovery of the Steiners and the Chinamen yesterday, gasmen went to work to discover the leak.

MR. HERTS LOST HIS HOTEL AND TRUNKS

He Spends a Day Searching for the House Where He Registered.

If any one noticed an Englishman yesterday being driven hurriedly about town in a cab, and saw him scanning the buildings along the streets in an anxious and perplexed manner, he may be sure that he looked on a man who had lost a hotel and three trunks.

The Englishman in question visited Police Headquarters yesterday morning. He said his name was Herts, and he asked for help in finding the hotel where he had registered the night before and left three trunks that contained valuable baggage. He said he arrived by steamship from England on Monday, and had gone to a hotel, which he supposed was in Fourteenth Street. He took dinner, and then went for a stroll about town. It was midnight when he tried to retrace his steps to his hotel. He got lost, however, and to his chagrin could not remember the name of the hotel. The more he tried to recall it the more puzzled he became. He finally gave up the search, and went to another hotel to spend the night.

Mr. Herts started out in the morning in a cab, and was taken to the different hotels, but he failed to discover the one that contained his three trunks. He then went to Police Headquarters and told his story, and looked over a register of hotels, thinking he might recognize the name of the missing hotel if he saw it. He did not succeed, and drove away again to look through the hotel district a second time.

Stationery Board of Trade Trustees.

The stockholders of the Stationery Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday at 97 Nassau Street and elected the following Trustees to serve one year:

James C. Aikin, C. A. Appleton, Henry C. Bainbridge, Jonas Crane, Charles F. Chichester, Louis D. Yonge, Jr., Eben Lord Faber, Patrick Farrelly, A. J. C. Foye, Robert Gair, Oscar Houghton, C. S. Kiggins, Amos M. Lyon, Charles McLaughlin, George L. Pease, Emile Strobel, Frank Squier, and Frank W. Wood.

TENEMENTS THEIR TOPIC

Women of the Society for Political Study Find Much to Condemn.

TRINITY CORPORATION CRITICISED

Dr. Amelia M. Fendler Makes Several Suggestions for Improving the Condition of Tenants in This City.

"Tenements and Lodging Houses" was the subject taken for discussion by the Society for Political Study at its weekly meeting, held in Theosophical Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. It was treated by women who in many ways have come in contact with the everyday life of the dwellers in tenements and lodgings, and who have made it the subject of thoughtful study. Particular reference was made to the Trinity tenements.

Among the members of the club are a number of women physicians, many members of the Woman's Suffrage Association, and others taking a lively interest in public questions. Miss Jane M. Slocum, who lectures upon legal and governmental topics; the Rev. Phebe Hannaford, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake are members. Miss Theresa Barkalow is the President.

The society is making a study of municipal government. Among the subjects to be considered during the year will be "Municipal Taxation," "Penal and Charitable Institutions," "The Public Schools," "The Police Department," "Saloons and Excise Laws," &c.

The paper yesterday was read by Dr. Amelia M. Fendler. The history of lodging houses in the city was first taken up, and their development traced from the beginning to the present, when, Dr. Fendler said, they "are not as bad as one who has not investigated would imagine." She continued:

In London doors and windows of lodging houses have to be thrown open for several hours each day for fresh air. Some such requirement, with modifications according to climate, might be made here, with satisfactory results.

A tenement house under the statute includes any building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, or hired out to be occupied as a home or residence of three or more families living independently and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families on a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, closets, or some of them.

Dividing the tenement houses of the city into three groups, we have, first, a large number of old brick and frame two and three story, attic, and basement houses, originally built for use as private dwellings. The second group consists of tenements built twenty-five or more years ago, and the third the modern tenements, which, while not perfect as model tenements, are an improvement upon the old houses from a sanitary point of view.

The first group, while making fair dwellings, are poor tenements. Each family being restricted to its own portion, the ventilation is insufficient, and the only water supply is frequently in the yard. The Health Department is constantly issuing orders for better ventilation, for the repair of defective walls and roofs, and the provision of better drainage.

The tenement houses built twenty-five years ago are unfortunately numerous. They are from four to six stories high, and contain from two to four families on a floor.

Daylight enters the rooms only at the front and rear, and the inner rooms and halls are dark. Many of this class of houses consist of a front and rear house on one lot, separated by a small yard, in which the sun seldom or never is seen. The rear windows in many of the rear houses are completely closed by the building upon the adjacent lot depriving it of all daylight except what is received in a modified form from the yard. In these houses the sinks are generally placed in the darkest part of the halls, encouraging their use as receptacles for all kinds of refuse. The plumbing is more or less defective, and constant repairs only bring about such good results as the faulty construction will allow.

We have in New-York, I am pained to say, seven city blocks which have each a population of more than 3,000 persons. Four people breathe the air which justly belongs to one.

The block having the largest population of any in the city lies between Avenues B and C, Second and Third Streets. It has a population of 3,532 persons. The next highest in population is bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, with a population of 3,517. The third is situated between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and has 3,365 residents.

The total population of these three blocks is 10,414, which equals that of many thriving towns in the interior of the State.

In the seven most populous city blocks the population is 22,970. The number of deaths in these squares was 757 in one year —an average death rate of 33 to 1,000, while the average number of deaths in other parts of the city is only 25 to every 1,000.

The tenement-house population in the city is 1,332,773. The entire population of the city is 1,924,306, showing that 69 per cent. of the inhabitants of our city live in the 39,138 tenement houses.

I intended to refrain, in that discussion, from mentioning the names of individuals or corporations, but so much has been said and written recently about the Trinity Corporation, which is partly responsible for the present deplorable condition of the tenement-house system, that I am afraid if I neglect to mention it you will think I have passed over an important phase of the subject.

The Trinity Corporation has excited a special interest, not only because it is very rich but because its exisence is supposed to bear some remote relation to the teachings of Christ, who preached the Gospel to the poor, and that it is unusual for people to do their dirty work in the name of the Deity.

It can scarcely be denied that it is dirty work to squeeze money out of the poorest classes of the community in return for dark, unhealthy, and insufficient lodgings.

The condition of the Trinity tenements has been shown to be worse, in the majority of instances, than the worst houses in our city. They have been allowed to become the merest rookeries, and their condition has been conducive to vice and immorality, as well as a menace to public health.

This is hardly a comfortable showing for a corporation that counts its wealth by the tens of millions.

The Tenement Commission would have justified its existence had it done nothing more than expose, officially, the manner in which Trinity Church administers the gigantic trust for which it is responsible. Trinity owes something to public opinion, and certainly a radical change ought to be made in the condition and management of its tenements.

The landlordism of the corporation is bound to be permanent, and is therefore a matter of serious public concern. It is to be hoped that the energy and fearlessness with which the Tenement-House Commission is doing its work will induce a change, voluntarily undertaken or enforced.

To improve the condition of the tenements, Dr. Fendler suggested the enactment of amendments to the building laws, prohibiting the erection of more tenement houses south of the Harlem River, and by a concerted effort to move families from the congested districts to the outskirts of the town, where they could have more room for less money.

More parks, free baths, and the work of the different settlements, sisterhoods, nurseries, &c., she spoke of as ameliorating the conditions of the tenants, while hardly bearing upon the subject of tenements.

A corporation similar to that formed some years ago to purify the Tenth Ward, she thought, might be beneficial under a purer Municipal Government.

Dr. A. Lenora White spoke of the interest taken in the tenement-house problem by the physicians, and of her visits in tenements on both the east and west sides of the city.

"Considering the conditions in the tenements," she said, "can we wonder at the people who grow up among such surroundings?

"It is not the fault of the Health Board," she said at the conclusion of her remarks. "It does all it can."

This remark was received with great applause.

"I don't believe in them myself," said Mrs. Blake, "but I suppose the excuses made by Trinity Church should be given. They say that their leases are about to expire and that they are so poor that they cannot do anything under those conditions.

"They also say that these houses were built for residences and are only a few stories high and pleasant."

"The Trinity buildings have as many as four families on a floor, and they are obliged to go into the yard for water," said Dr. Fendler.

Mrs. Blake said that a friend of hers had had her life made wretched by trying to benefit the tenement population in giving them good houses, which they did not know how to occupy, and Dr. Huldah Gunn said that a good landlord, who looked after the tenants and was not a heartless corporation like Trinity, could do a great deal.

Mrs. Clara Neyman and Mrs. Frances Harding Hess were other speakers.

HARVARD'S ACCURACY IS ASSERTED

Prof. Pickering Defends the Astronomical Catalogue Against Certain Charges and Inferences.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard College Observatory, in the forty-ninth annual report, just issued, takes occasion to reply to the criticisms made by S. C. Chandler and published in the newspapers last Spring. These criticisms were based on the fact that erroneous photometric measurements had been made by the observatory in the case of fifteen out of eighty-six variable stars, and upon this fact was based the inference that similar errors affected the entire catalogue of 20,000 stars contained in the volume, although nearly all of the latter stars were bright enough to be readily measured and identified with certainty. Prof. Pickering says:

The most complete answer to this criticism is the extensive comparison recently made at Potsdam Observatory of the photometric magnitudes obtained at that institution with those obtained here. Since this comparison is based on a large number of ultimate determinations obtained at both observatories, it seems to dispose of inferences drawn from a few cases of exceptional difficulty. The Potsdam astronomers state that only four catalogues of the brightness of the stars are complete and correct enough for comparison with their own results. These are the Durchmusterung, the Uranometria, the Oxoniensis, and the Harvard results, given in Vols. XIV. and XXIV. As was to be expected, the Durchmusterung magnitudes proved to be much less accurate than those in either of the other catalogues. The numbers of stars contained in each of the three photometric catalogues, which were also observed at Potsdam, are Oxford, 691; Harvard XIV., 791, and Harvard XXIV., 801. After applying a correction for color, the numbers of stars in these three catalogues whose brightness differs by half a magnitude or more from Potsdam values are 21, 6, and 13, respectively. For this and other reasons it was concluded at Potsdam that the order of accuracy of the results of the three catalogues is, first, Harvard XIV.; second, Harvard XXIV., and third, Oxford. (Potsdam publications, Vol. IX., p. 501.) The minimum number of nights' observation on which the results of Harvard XIV. depend is three, of Harvard XXIV., two.

A comparison has been made at this observatory of the various magnitudes of the forty discordant stars as given in the five catalogues, Oxford, Potsdam, Harvard XIV., Harvard XXIV., and the revision mentioned above of the Harvard photometry. Taking means and residuals of the magnitudes of the stars contained in three or more of these catalogues, the average deviations become, when arranged in the order of their magnitudes, for revised Harvard photometry, 0.11; Harvard XIV., 0.15; Harvard XXIV., 0.18; Potsdam, 0.21; Oxford, 0.29.

The number of cases in which each catalogue gives the greatest or least value is similarly: For revised Harvard photometry, 5; Harvard XIV., 6; Harvard XXIV., 10; Potsdam, 19; Oxford, 20. The order in both cases is the same, and serves to indicate the relative accuracy of the results of these five catalogues. In two cases only do the Harvard XIV. and Oxford measures differ more than half a magnitude. Numerous other tests give a similar result.

No Further Use for Life.

Charles Hoefelin, a Swiss dancing master, twenty-two years old, shot himself yesterday morning while standing beneath the window of Miss Emily Scheuerman, one of his pupils, with whom he was in love.

He was out of work and saw no possibility of obtaining any. Miss Scheuerman lived with her father at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty- seventh Street.

In the dead man's pockets were found papers showing that he had been discharged from the United States Navy, a gold watch, three cheap rings, and 10 cents.

Franz Redig became weary of life because he had no money and could not obtain employment, and so hanged himself yesterday in the cellar of 96 Greenwich Street, a cheap lodging house.

The poor fellow had commented on his hard luck the night before as he spent the last of his money.

"It will soon

WARNING TO DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 1.

small denominations, to be redeemable only in silver; authorizing the coinage of the silver bullion; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation greenbacks and Treasury notes to keep pace with the increase in national bank notes and silver certificates, and requiring 50 per cent. of the duties on imports from all gold-standard countries, and perhaps from all countries, to be paid in gold.

Several prominent Democratic Senators, whose attention was directed to this publication, characterized it as purely imaginary, while Senator Aldrich and other Republicans who had been represented as favoring it declared that the statement was incorrect so far as they were concerned. Some of the features of this project would not be supported by Eastern Democrats, who are willing to go to great length to relieve the Treasury. It will be remembered that just before the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law Mr. Gorman offered a compromise, which called for the repeal of the Sherman law, the issue of bonds, and the coinage of the seigniorage. Mr. Gorman now in private points to his proposed compromise as a way out of the existing trouble. He is unwilling to talk for publication on the subject, but in the last few days he has had much to say in the Senate cloakroom on the subject, and the so-called bill outlined above is supposed to reflect his views in a large measure.

Mr. Vest this morning denounced as "rot" the statement that a compromise measure had practically been agreed upon, and said that he did not believe there was any possibility of passing a financial bill in the present session. "We have no rules," he said, "and five Senators can prevent action on any bill in this session. I do not think the Republicans generally intend to permit financial legislation, and it would be a miracle if a measure could be framed which would practically command the unanimous support of the Senate, and this is necessary.

"The only hope for prompt and efficient action was in the Democratic Party, and we failed at the outset of the session. Instead of changing the Senate rules so as to provide for stopping debate and then resolutely taking up the financial question and the tariff bills from the House, the Democratic caucus of the Senate deliberately refused to do anything of the kind. As matters now are in the Senate, nothing will be done except by unanimous consent. If the yeas and nays could be called on taking off the differential duties of one-tenth and one-eighth on sugar, the majority would be for the removal, but there is a settled determination that this vote shall not be taken. If any Senator will find a way to bring about the vote so that the country may see how each man stands, I will follow his leadership to the end."

Senator Jones of Arkansas said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that a currency bill would have to make a decided concession to silver in order to secure his vote. It was plain to him, he added, that the condition of the Treasury was not the cause of the present disturbed financial situation, but the effect of the world-wide conditions which had steadily been growing worse since 1872. Mr. Jones would like to see the unlimited coinage of silver, and does not believe that the country will be prosperous until silver shall have "full recognition in the currency." He said that he would be surprised greatly if a currency bill should pass the Senate.

Mr. Teller said that the only compromise he would support would be one providing for the unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Stewart took the same ground. Both Senators impress those with whom they talk with the belief that they are prepared to fight any measure which does not make the generous concession which they demand.

It was to be expected that the action of the House caucus would discourage men at the other end of the Capitol, who are making an effort to give the Democratic Party a record to stand upon in 1896. Senator Hill has not given up hope, and several others who have been inspired by his confidence say that in a few days they expect to see an attempt made to get the Democrats of the Senate together on the financial question.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Friends of the Substitute Bill Few and Far Between.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The currency debate in the House to-day was opened by Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.) He opposed the pending measure in a cheap, clap-trap speech, the feature of which was an insulting allusion to the President. He continued, at some length, to assail the Administration for its attitude toward and action upon financial measures. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, he asserted, had been secured by the use of improper influences by the Administration, and, he said, that if the padlocks were taken off the mouths of the Representatives, four out of five would confirm his statements.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, followed in support of the bill. He reviewed the provisions of the proposed law, and showed how, in his opinion, they would tend to relieve the present necessities of the Treasury and of the people.

Mr. Johnson, (Dem., Ohio,) a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he felt he owed an apology to the House, for, judging from what has been going on, he believed that the bill was so dead that it did not deserve to be spoken against. Mr. Johnson said that the bill would never become law, and added that Mr. Springer did not think it would.

Mr. Springer responded that he hoped it would.

"Yes," answered Mr. Johnson, "we hoped to carry the last election, but we did not."

Mr. Johnson detailed the operation of the 5 per cent. safety fund, which he declared to be a myth. He said that he was willing to aid in the passage of some bill that would obviate the necessity of maintaining a gold reserve and give the currency an elasticity which would not always operate to reduce the volume of currency when it should expand. There was a plan by which this could be accomplished without the law of Congress or interference with the laws of trade, which Congress could not, in safety, long antagonize. It was to make the paper currency and bonds of the United States interchangeable, the latted to bear a rate of 2½ or 3 per cent. When the currency was in demand, bonds would be exchanged for it; when there was a redundancy, the currency would be retired. Such a plan would solve the problem and, in his opinion, was the only thing that would.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) briefly opposed the bill, and was followed by Mr. Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) who spoke with great earnestness and emphasis. He was listened to with interest and respectful attention by the members throughout his entire speech. Having reviewed "the efforts made to discredit and restrict the use of silver covering the experience of the last twenty years," Mr. Bland inquired, "How can the members of the House place confidence in the advocates of this bill in view of what has gone before, and of the forces that are at work behind it?"

In his speech against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, Mr. Bland said he had prophesied that this bill would be proposed as a part of the great conspiracy, that Congress would be asked to liberalize and extend the banking system of the country, and he would venture again to prophesy, if it were possible for this bill to be enacted into law, that, after the disappearance of the greenback, the next step would be to eliminate silver altogether.

The House was confronted by the demand, Mr. Bland said, that was ever present, to surrender to the banks the power to regulate and control the volume of the currency of the country. Instead of doing that, his plan for the relief of the troubles which afflict the country was to restore silver to its constitutional place with gold. Then would all the prostrate industries revive and the condition of the people be improved.

Mr. Coffeen followed, and made an argument in favor of the free coinage of silver as being the remedy for present troubles, on the theory that the greater the aggregate number of units of circulation the greater the value of each unit.

In Ruts.

Many people keep right on year after year using the same old baking powder, not realizing that now-a-days there is something better and healthier than alum or ammonia mixtures.

Quick people know Cleveland's baking powder is up with the age; that it does not contain a particle of alum or ammonia, and is better than any such compound can possibly be.

Cleveland's Baking Powder.
It's pure and sure.

CONGRESSMAN WARNER'S VIEWS.

Currency Reform and Retirement of Greenbacks Coming Without Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative John De Witt Warner of New-York, speaking of the Banking bill to-day, said:

"The situation is not clear, and only a rash man would prophesy. So long as we maintain gold payments and leave outstanding the Government demand notes, the Treasury is at the mercy of any one who wants gold. If the Treasury pays out more than it receives, it will have to borrow or close its doors. By common consent our bank-note currency needs reform.

"These are separate matters. In November last the bankers met at Baltimore and proposed a plan for a safe and elastic currency, and nothing more. In December Secretary Carlisle recommended and the President indorsed a plan for bank-note currency reform similar in principles to the 'Baltimore plan,' and a bill embodying the Administration plan is now under discussion in the House. Instead of perfecting it, the House has gone into the question of how to rescue the Treasury, and the bill is savagely criticised because it is not equal to this task.

"This seems to me irrelevant and not excused by the fact that the Secretary inserted certain provisions which, whether helpful or not to the Treasury, are good for nothing else. It would be wasting time to find fault with a telescope and try to make it over into a rifle just because one of its parts looked like a trigger. The pending bill is one for bank-note reform. As to it, it ought to be tabled or perfected and passed.

"As to greenback retirement, some of us, including myself, have urged it in season and out of season, and could have pressed it at any time we thought best. We did not do so, however, and most of us did present plans for bank-note currency reform. Now that the Secretary has met us half way, we discover that after fifteen years' waiting, greenback retirement is what we want just now.

"A bill exclusively for bank-note currency reform, on principles approved by the Administration, probably could be passed in the House. If the gold reserve in the Treasury continues to shrink, greenback retirement might also be enacted at this time, and almost any sacrifice would be cheap if it secured this.

"I fear, however, that greenback retirement will be hurt rather than helped by using it meanwhile to club bank-note reform to death. The two causes ought to help each other. An elastic bank-note currency would leave greenback retirement to be discussed on its own merits, free from the bugaboo of currency contraction. Complicated with each other, both causes are embarrassed; and it is easy to see the astuteness of the partisans of our present banking system in diverting our assault to the greenbacks, and securing new bond issues before currency reform is effected.

"Much has been gained in any case. During the last two months popular education in bank-note currency questions has advanced further than during the generation previous; and during the last two weeks realization of greenback depravity has developed as never before. The astuteness of the Republicans and divisions in Democratic ranks may prevent currency reform and greenback retirement from being both accomplished at this session; and by opposing them to each other both may be blocked.

"But whatever of opportunity we may throw away, the country is now sure to get both reforms in the end. It is for us to say whether the Democratic Party shall be credited with them; and we have but a few weeks to decide."

HEAVY RECEIPTS BY THE TREASURY

Large Increase in Payment of Duties at the Custom Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The continued heavy receipts by the Treasury, now that the Tariff bill is becoming operative in all its schedules, affords much satisfaction to Treasury officials. This month so far the receipts have averaged more than $1,000,000 a day, Sundays excepted. The daily average for several months back shows the gradual improvement.

Eight days of January, 1895, daily average, $948,480; December, $705,000; November, $647,000; October, $617,000; September, $705,000; August, $1,304,000; July, $1,123,000.

In July, August, and September, abnormal conditions tended to swell the receipts, but since September the conditions have been normal and show the steady improvement.

MR. WADSWORTH HAS A BILL.

Proposes a Two-Fifty Bond and Retirement of the Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day introduced in the House a bill to authorize an additional issue of national bank notes. The measure authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States bonds, payable fifty years from April 1, 1895, bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

The bonds are to be deposited with national banks at not less than par, in exchange for United States Treasury notes issued under the act of July, 1890. The bonds are to be a basis for circulation of the banks, and their [illegible] not to exceed the sum of the notes of 1890 outstanding.

The gold coin received in exchange for the bonds is to be applied to the redemption of the note issue of 1890. The Secretary of the Treasury is to receive at par any or all of the United States 4 per cent. consols of 1907 now outstanding, and to issue in exchange for them the bonds authorized by this act. The United States notes, the notes of July, 1890, and the consols of 1907 returned are to be destroyed.

The provision of the law limiting the issue of national bank notes to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer as security is amended so as to authorize the Controller of the Currency to deliver to national banks for issue the circulating notes of such banks to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited. The law taxing the circulating notes of national banks at 1 per cent. is amended so as to reduce the tax to one-quarter of 1 per cent.

BARONESS VON SAURMA'S DEBUT

Grand Ball at the German Ambassador's in Washington—The President Dines with Mr. Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A ball was given to-night by the German Ambassador to celebrate the début of his daughter, Baroness Carmen von Saurma. Throughout all the apartments of the Embassy there were palms and flowers. Musicians were stationed at one end of the ballroom behind a screen covered with laurel. The walls of the ballroom were hung with Gobelin tapestry, and the furniture was of a rich red, with gilt frames. Supper was served in the dining room and drawing room. General dancing began at 10 o'clock, and, after supper, the cotillion was led by the Baroness von Saurma and Capt. Heese of the Embassy. The favors were extremely handsome. Among them were gold horseshoe pins for the ladies and silver ones for the men, big satin muffs and sashes and little figures brought from Egypt for the Ambassador. The Ambassador and Baroness von Saurma received their guests in the ballroom. The handsome débutante wore a Parisian toilet of pink satin.

Among the guests were the English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Hugh Gough and Lady Georgiana Gough, Bax Ironsides, Mr. Spring-Rice, Count Sierstorpff, Baron Uechtritz, Prince Iturbide, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça and the Misses Mendonça, the Turkish, Spanish, and Danish Ministers, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Netherlands, Belgian, and Swedish Ministers, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Mrs. Don Cameron and Miss Rachel Cameron, the Misses Patten, Dr. Tavel and Mr. Vogel of the Swiss Legation, Count de Chambrun and M. Le Favre of the French Embassy, the Austrian Minister and Baroness von Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Marquis Imperiali, Miss Biddle, Senator and Mrs. and Miss McMillan, Mr. Waterberry, the Misses Boardman, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Rockhill, and Count Szechenyi.

Senator and Mrs. Gorman gave a large "at home" this afternoon to introduce their fourth daughter to society. Mrs. Gorman wore a toilet of black satin, and the débutante was in white satin. The receiving party was made up of the Misses Gorman, the Misses Wheatley, Miss Raisin, Miss Cassells, and Miss Mann. The decorations were palms and roses. Among the guests who congratulated the débutante were the members of the Cabinet and a large contingent from diplomatic and resident society.

Secretary and Mrs. Gresham entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner this evening in their apartments at the Arlington. The table was decorated with plates of ferns and deep red roses. The hostess wore a toilet of light blue silk and chiffon. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Andrews, daughter of the host, and Otto Gresham.

Miss Katherine Fuller gave a tea this afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Rosaly Jones of New-York. The house was decorated with palms and roses. Mrs. Fuller received in a gown of black silk and lace. Miss Katherine was in white and gold silk and chiffon, and Miss Jones in a gown of cloth of gold, trimmed with chiffon. The other members of the receiving party were Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Kountze of New-York, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, and Miss Pitts.

Senator and Mrs. Stewart entertained a company at dinner to-night. The table was ornamented in yellow. The guests were Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Minister and Mme Mendonca, Mrs. McPherson, Benjamin Constant, Mr. Broome, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Hazeltine, and Mr. Heard, late United States Minister to Corea.

PANTOMIME AT THE METROPOLITAN

The Drury Lane Productions to be Seen Here as Summer Attractions.

When Sir Augustus Harris, manager of the Drury Lane, London, was in this city last Summer, it was exclusively stated in The New-York Times that the object of his visit was to arrange with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for the presentation of the Drury Lane pantomimes at the Metropolitan Opera House. This was vigorously denied at the time, but its confirmation now comes in a cable dispatch, stating that Sir Augustus has completed arrangements to present "Dick Whittington," the pantomime now running at Drury Lane, in this city.

The success of "Cinderella," at Abbey's Theatre last Summer, first suggested the proposed arrangement. Under it, "Dick Whittington" will be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House next Summer, and, if the experiment proves profitable, all the Drury Lane pantomimes will be produced here during the successive Summer seasons. The entire London production, scenery, properties, and principal performers, will be brought to America, and the pantomime will be an exact duplicate of the performance in London.

Miss Davenport Didn't Appear.

Owing to a bad cold, Miss Davenport could not appear in "Gismonda," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and there was no performance.

Those who had tickets exchanged them for other nights or received the money they had paid.

Miss Davenport's physician says she will be well enough to appear to-night.

Wants Her Young Babe to Act.

Miss Minnie Jack applied to the Mayor yesterday for a permit for the appearance on the stage of her four-month-old babe, Hazel Jack. She especially desired a permit for the child's appearance at a professional matinee of "The Manxman," at the American Theatre, but the Mayor would not grant it. He intimated that he would be guided by the opinion of Mr. Gerry, who has already objected to the infant's appearance.

Promotion for Count de Absac.

Count de Absac, who has served as Consul General from France in this city, has been promoted to the post of French Minister at Washington. Until he shall assume his new duties the Legation at Washington will be managed by Paul Desprès, formerly Chargé d'Affaires, who is married to the daughter of Gen. McClellan. Count de Absac will be succeeded here as Consul General by Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul at Chicago, whose place will be taken by E. Thiebaut, [illegible]

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

Used by the best families.

GUARDING MRS. ASTOR'S BODY

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE WHEN MR. ASTOR ARRIVES.

Nothing Known About the Funeral Preparations—Others of the Family Keeping Social Engagements.

The body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor is guarded by five paid watchers, night and day, in the mortuary of Trinity Chapel.

No outsider knows exactly where the chapel mortuary is, though several people tried to find out yesterday. Sexton Meurer declined to give any information for publication, except that the body was in his charge, and that his absolute instructions were to allow nobody to see it until William Waldorf Astor reached the city and gave out the arrangements for the funeral.

Flowers sent to the chapel yesterday were received by the sexton's assistants with the assurance that they would be properly cared for and duly acknowledged by Mr. Astor.

Sexton Meurer said that he did not know whether the final funeral services would be in this city or in Philadelphia. His strict orders, transmitted through the personal agents of William Waldorf Astor, were carefully to guard the body until Mr. Astor arrived, and to give no information, even to relatives and intimate friends.

Mrs. William Astor and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were just as much in the dark as anybody else. All that they know about the sudden death of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor and the arrangements for transferring the body to this country for burial they have learned through the newspapers.

Intimate friends of the Astors who live in town appreciate the delicate position in which they are placed by William Waldorf Astor's reticence. There is nothing for them to do but await the arrival of Mr. Astor today, and adapt themselves, at the last moment, to any plans that he may have decided upon for the burial of his wife.

The general impression among friends of the family is that Mrs. William Waldorf Astor will be buried in Philadelphia and not in the Astor plot in Trinity Cemetery. But this is pure conjecture.

If Mr. Waldorf Astor desires to place the remains of his wife with other members of the Astor family buried in this city, he will meet with no opposition from relatives whom he has so far ignored in making arrangements for the funeral.

In the absence of any direct communication from William Waldorf Astor about the death of his wife and the arrangements for her burial, Mrs. Astor and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have not permitted their social obligations to be interrupted.

Mrs. Astor was in her box at the opera Monday night, and made her usual round of social calls yesterday. She had issued invitations for a dinner party next Tuesday night in her home at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, before the news of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor's death was cabled to this side of the Atlantic.

These invitations have not been recalled, and unless present arrangements are entirely upset they will not be.

John Jacob Astor and his wife received several friends to dine last night at their home, 514 Fifth Avenue.

The statement published yesterday that the dinner was to be in their new residence, at Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue was absurd. This house will not be ready for occupancy for another year at least.

REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY

Finances Satisfactory, Many Books Added, and Membership Increased.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association was held at the Library last night. Vice President Lincoln A. Stuart called the meeting to order, and read the report of the transactions for the year.

The total circulation for the year was 176,873 volumes, the largest circulation since 1878. The total income was $26,164, and the expenditures, $24,979. The amount expended for books, periodicals, and binding was $8,193, and $5,462 was expended in the maintenance of the branch libraries.

The number of books added to the library during the year was 5,556, and the total number of books now in the library is 246,340. The total number of persons entitled to use the library is 5,104.

The two most popular books of the year were "Trilby," by George Du Maurier, of which 100 copies were purchased, and "The Manxman," by Hall Caine.

A Day of Fog, Rain, and Snow.

Throughout the last week snow, rain, and fog has been the common lot of all who reside in the metropolis or near it. By way of varying the monotony, there was yesterday fog, rain, and snow.

The fog commenced business very early in the day, and after it the deluge. Then the thermometer underwent a depression, and snow began to fall.

Throughout it all Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews smiled. He said that during the preceding night his workmen had cleaned Fifth Avenue, and that the Bowery had been relieved of its strata of mud.

According to the Commissioner, all the main thoroughfares and all the streets leading to ferries had been cleaned.

Will Sail To-day for Europe.

The Red Star Line steamship Westernland, which sails to-day for Antwerp, will have as passengers H. Dutton, O. de Fouvent, S. G. Hefelbower, Woodruff Leeming, D. Winston, W. E. Hearne, Ferdinand Jabon, George Jiencke, Adolph J. Stuppy, Miss Marietta Von Wolff, and Mrs. E. Selig and the Misses Selig.

The White-Star liner Adriatic, sailing today for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers H. B. Claflin, F. H. Claflin, H. D. Critchley, Mrs. Critchley and three children, L. N. Henriquez, Mrs. Henriquez, Miss Clara Henriquez, A. J. Johnston, Michael Samuel, the Rev. Miller E. Applewaite, and J. Barrett.

Richmond County Republicans Meet.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 8.—The Republican General Committee of Richmond County met here to-night. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. James J. Winants was chosen Chairman, Charles A. Jones Vice President, Thomas A. Braniff Secretary, and John Tilson, Jr., Sergeant at Arms. The meeting was very harmonious.

Resolutions recommending that the election districts in the town of Castleton be altered were passed, as were some extolling the work of Mrs. Julia A. West, as School Commissioner for improving the schools of [illegible]

PALMER ANSWERS LODGE

Entertaining Speech on the Hawaiian Resolution.

A DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Purpose of the Resolution Denounced as Impertinent—Speeches Memorial of Senator Colquitt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The speech of Senator Palmer (Dem., Ill., in opposition to the Lodge resolution as to the withdrawal of American vessels of war from the Hawaiian Islands was the only matter of much interest in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Palmer said that he would cheerfully vote for the resolution if he thought that the answer to it would be of any service whatever to the country, and if he believed that the Senate had the right to make such a demand upon the President. But, had the Senate such a right? Did the Senate share with the President in the exercise of his power over the navy? If the Senate had the right to make such a demand it must be because there was something in the Constitution or in the relations of the Executive Department of the Government to the Senate which authorized it.

If the Senate demanded of the President his reasons for an executive act it must be on the assumption that it had a right to do so; and it must be on the assumption that it was the duty of the President to respond to that demand. Could either of those propositions be maintained? And if there was no such power, was it not impertinent on the part of the Senate to make the demand? Was it not an invasion by the Senate of the proper power of the President?

It was absurd to say that the Senate could demand reasons for the President's action without having, at the same time, the right, in some way or other, to compel an answer. If the Senate had the right to make the demand, it would be a breach of duty on the part of the President if he failed to respond, and it would be the duty of the House of Representatives to take cognizance of the conduct of the President in refusing to recognize the constitutional right of the Senate to demand of him reasons for an executive act.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)—Does the Senator from Illinois believe that Congress has the power to control the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the army and navy?

Mr. Palmer—I do not believe it, in the sense in which the question is asked. I do believe that Congress might, by the passage of laws to which the approval of the President is necessary, control the army and navy of the United States, but will the Senator from Rhode Island kindly tell me when it was that Congress ever assumed to control the army and navy?

Mr. Aldrich—I do not think that it ever has been necessary. I think that Presidents of the United States, acting in consonance with public opinion and their own sense of duty, have always complied with the popular will as expressed by Congress.

Mr. Palmer—I do not concede the pertinency of the interruption.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) recalled the existence of a "Committee on the Conduct of the War" during the civil war as the only instance he knew of Congress attempting to take control of the military power of the Government against the right of the constitutional Commander in Chief.

Mr. Palmer remarked that there were many precedents in American history that were of doubtful character, and he was not now interested in the discussion of anything beyond pertinent themes. Referring to the frequent exhibitions of Anglophobia on every question that came up in the Senate, he declared his sense of shame and humiliation at them.

On the question of the overthrow of the native Government in the Hawaiian Islands he said that there was no reason to doubt that it had been subverted by collusion with the then American Minister. In all that matter, however, he felt no particular interest.

But the thing to which he desired to call particular attention was that the so-called Republican Government in the Hawaii Islands was based on a total disregard of the rights of the native inhabitants. Those natives held only 2 per cent. of the lands of the islands. They had been driven to the inferior lands. The fertile and productive lands had been monopolized by strangers. Those strangers had taken possession of the Government and controlled it, and now had "the infinite impudence to characterize it as a republic." If consonance with popular liberties was essential to republicanism, then that Government was an aristocracy based on wealth.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) interposed some remarks, and quoted from President Cleveland's reply to the Royalist Commission these words: "Having failed in my plans I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Palmer admitted that he did not know clearly what the President meant, but he declared that the President had discharged his duty, and was maintaining the most rigorous policy of non-intervention with the affairs of those islands.

Mr. Lodge remarked, in reply to a question from Mr. Palmer, that it was the business of the Senate to inquire into anything which affected the interests of the United States.

"It is the business of the Senate," Mr. Palmer replied, "to confine itself to its own constitutional duties. It is the business of the Senate to believe that all wisdom and patriotism are not found within those walls; but that the President of the United States is as conscious of his duties, and as capable of discharging them as is the aggregate membership of the Senate. Organized curiosity is often simply organized impertinence."

After considerable further colloquy among Senators, Mr. Aldrich sent to the clerk's desk, to the read, the recent newspaper interview with the President. Before the clerk had finished the reading, the morning hour expired, and the resolution again went to the calendar.

Mr. Aldrich asked unanimous consent to have the resolution left pending in the morning hour; but objection was made by Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.)

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) expressing the Senate's profound sorrow at the death (last session) of Senator Colquitt of Georgia, and suspending the business of the Senate to enable Senators to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Eulogies were pronounced by Senators Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) and Walsh, (Dem., Ga.) The resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect to Mr. Colquitt's memory, the Senate, at 3:40 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. THURSTON RETURNS.

He Secured Many Immigrants While in Portugal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, returned to Washington last night, after an absence of three months on a special mission in Portugal. The object of his visit was to obtain emigrants for Hawaii, and in this he was successful. A party of 900 Portuguese will start for Hawaii on Jan. 11, to augment the 14,000 of their countrymen already there. The men who will compose the party are farm laborers, and will be utilized principally in the coffee-growing industry.

The labor supply of the islands, according to Mr. Thurston, is entirely inadequate to the development of the interests now in progress. The Government of Hawaii has furnished a steamer to take these emigrants to their destination, and will bear the expenses of the journey.

With reference to the condition of political affairs in the islands, Mr. Thurston says the agitation against the Government has been carried on by a few malcontents and has resulted in causing much uneasiness, but the Government has put a stop to it by arresting Bush and others for conspiracy. The ex-Queen's attorney, Paul Neuman, has taken the oath of allegiance, and Mr Davies, guardian of Kaiulani, heir apparent to the throne, has announced that, in consequence of the recognition of the Hawaiian Republic by Great Britain, he no longer supports the project to restore the Queen. Mr. Widemann, one of the Royalist Commissioners to Washington, also announced that he recognizes restoration as a dead issue.

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WEDDING OF MISS JEANNETTE E. BELO

Married to Dr. Charles Peabody in Trinity Chapel.

Miss Jeannette Ennis Belo was married to Dr. Charles Peabody in Trinity Chapel yesterday at noon. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert. The church was decorated with flowers, and music was furnished by the full choir.

The bride wore white satin and point lace, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Caro Buxton of Winston, N. C. The best man was Reynold D. Brown of Philadelphia. The ushers were Alfred H. Belo, Jr., Henry I. Brown, Singleton Outhwaite, Murray P. Brush, Graham Blandy, and George P. Chandler.

Miss Belo, who has been living with her parents in this city since October, is the daughter of Col. A. H. Belo, proprietor of The Galveston News and The Dallas News. Col. Belo performed distinguished and heroic service in the Confederate Army.

The bride is a tall, graceful blonde, who was educated at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and in the post-graduate course of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. After leaving college, she spent eighteen months with her parents in European capitals.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Peabody of Philadelphia, and a grandnephew of George Peabody, the philanthropist. Dr. Peabody was graduated with the highest honors from the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. D., after taking a post-graduate course at Harvard. He is a Greek scholar, and has only recently returned from Ath s, where for a considerable time his stu es were carried on.

Hollister—Williams.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Jan. 8.—Miss Edith Vernon Williams was married this afternoon to Edward Crane Hollister, in the First Presbyterian Church. The interior of the church were draped with festoons of evergreen, while on the chancel palms and flowers were grouped. The bride entered upon the arm of her father, and was met at the altar by the bridegroom. Standing beneath a large wedding bell of evergreens, the couple were married by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bulkley.

The bride wore white satin, trimmed with white chiffon, and a veil of white tulle. She carried a bunch of lilies of the valley. Miss Sara Williams, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and wore yellow silk trimmed with yellow crêpe. She carried Maréchal Niel roses. Harry Hollister acted as best man, and the ushers were E. M. Buckley, Stacey Richmond, A. Nichols, and Buell Hollister.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ivison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, Dr. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bullington, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooper, Major and Mrs. Shafer, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lancon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prentiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Cropsey, E. W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Edgar of Rutherford, John H. Lidgerwood, the Misses Lidgerwood, James Lidgerwood, and John Lidgerwood of Morristown, Mrs. Kate Sawyer and Mrs. J. Vernon of Passaic, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, and Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Maynard of New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hill, Mrs. Charles H. Hill, Mrs. John Wild, Herbert Wild, Miss Wild, and Mrs. H. Smith of East Orange.

The newly-married couple started this evening for Washington, and will make a visit to a number of Southern cities.

Mary Cramlich Was Safe at Her Home.

A young woman for whom a general alarm had been sent out from the Central Office on Monday called upon Police Inspector Conlin yesterday and told him that she had not been lost.

The Inspector's visitor was Mary Cramlich, twenty-six years old and prepossessing. She had been employed as a domestic servant by Carl Wolff of 52 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and it was upon his request that the police were notified to look for her. Mrs. Wolff said that she disappeared on Dec. 30 and that she was last seen in company with Policeman McManus. McManus was summoned to Police Headquarters. He said he knew nothing about the young woman's disappearance.

Miss Cramlich said she had left the Wolff family because she wanted to, and had gone to her home in Yonkers. She did not think it was anybody's business where she went.

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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Henry T. Weltekamp.

The Rev. Henry F. Weltekamp, pastor of St. Leonard's Roman Catholic Church, Hamburg Avenue and Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly early yesterday morning of pneumonia.

Father Weltekamp was thirty-one years old. He was born in this city, but moved to Brooklyn when a child. He attended St. Boniface's Academy and afterward entered St. John's College, at Fordham. Later he attended the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Baltimore.

After receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., he was ordained by Bishop Loughlin and was appointed assistant pastor of St. Leonard's Church. He served under the Rev. Father Rohor until the latter's death, in January, 1889, when he was appointed his successor.

Father Weltekamp built a new parochial school for the parish and reduced the church's debt to a considerable extent during the five years of his pastorate.

Funeral services will be held Friday morning, and the burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

J. B. Badeau.

J. B. Badeau, who died in this city Monday of paralysis, was born in North Salem, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1832. When a young man he went to New-Haven, Conn., where he was employed in the Post Office for a number of years. Afterward, in company with his father-in-law, Riley Blakeslee, he conducted the Eagle Hotel in New-Haven. In 1867 Mr. Badeau came to this city and became a partner in the Tice Manufacturing Company. For the last twenty years he had been with the Kingsford Starch Company of Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Badeau leaves a daughter, Anna A. Badeau, and a sister, Mrs. O. A. Mead of Brewster, N. Y.

The funeral services were conducted at 24 West Sixtieth Street last evening by the Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The burial will take place to-day in New-Haven, Conn.

William H. Gaylor.

Ex-Building Commissioner William H. Gaylor of Brooklyn died yesterday morning at his residence, 510 Bedford Avenue.

Mr. Gaylor was born in Stamford, Conn., March 8, 1821. He moved to Brooklyn when a young man and apprenticed himself to a firm of builders, and in 1863 he entered business on his own account. He built some of the most important buildings in the Eastern District.

Mr. Gaylor was a Republican, and Mayor Seth Low in 1882 appointed him Building Commissioner. He served in that capacity throughout Mayor Low's administration. He was a member of the Hanover Club, of the Union Club, and of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M.

Col. Edward F. Gaylor, who was formerly in command of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and John W. Gaylor, are Mr. Gaylor's sons.

Gilbert Oakley.

Gilbert Oakley, an old merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home, 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, at the age of seventy-three years. He was in the flour and grain business in this city from 1844 until five years ago, when he was compelled by ill health to retire.

Mr. Oakley owned a great deal of real estate. He was a Director of the Western Car Company and of the Irving National Bank, and was a member of the Produce Exchange. For many years he was on the Board of Management of the Methodist Book Concern and the Methodist Missionary Society. A widow, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Joseph S. Fitzgerald.

Dr. Joseph S. Fitzgerald, a physician living at 1,907 Seventh Avenue, died suddenly in front of 300 West One Hundred and Twety-ninth Street yesterday while returning from a professional visit. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart failure. For several weeks he had been slightly ill, and yesterday morning complained of dizziness. Dr. Fitzgerald was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one child.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Edwin S. Lenox died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Worcester, Mass., Monday night. He was sixty

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Country Sport. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Near Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Illustrated Lecture. Matinée, 2:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	30	42	3:30 P. M.	35	35
6 A. M.	27	41	6 P. M.	34	34
9 A. M.	27	40	9 P. M.	32	32
12 M.	31	40	12 P. M.	31	32

Average temperature yesterday.....37
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

Although, as we have already pointed out, the action of the Democrats in conference on Monday was by no means conclusive of a favorable vote on the Carlisle-Springer currency measure, it is not absolutely discouraging as to the prospect of some legislation. So far as the Democrats in either the House or the Senate are concerned, it ought to be plain that they have a very serious situation to deal with. If they do nothing in regard to the currency, or if they do nothing that is reasonably sufficient, they expose their party to the danger of complete effacement at a time when the needs of the country are great and urgent and when public opinion is being forced to recognize those needs.

Here is the situation: It is becoming plainer every day that an unfavorable element in the general business of the country is distrust of the stability of the currency, caused by a fear, more or less vague, that the Government cannot maintain gold payments. It is that which directs the continual flow of paper into and of gold out of the Treasury. It is that, in the main, that brings American securities from abroad and prevents foreign investments in them. Were the revenues of the Government greater than its expenditures, this tendency would be in some degree checked, but it would not cease, and if it would it will be a long time before there will be any surplus of revenue. To dispel this distrust, to strengthen the Treasury, to restore confidence at home and abroad, to stem the tide of returned securities, to stimulate foreign investment here, there is just one measure surely adequate and entirely feasible. It is the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes.

The demand for this measure grows every day in strength, and the necessities of the Treasury daily increase it. If the Democratic majority in Congress willfully close their eyes to it, if they refuse to satisfy it, what will be the result? Will the demand die out? Will the force that creates the demand fade away? Will gold tend to the Treasury or the drain of gold from the Treasury diminish simply because Democrats in Congress ignore facts? By no means. The necessity of action will become more pressing, more obvious, more generally recognized. And when the term of the present Congress ends, the new Congress will have to act. It is not probable that the work will wait, and an extraordinary session will become imperative. As our dispatches this morning show, the President has intimated that this is what he expects. But whether in extraordinary session or in the course of the next regular session, the first of the Fifty-fourth Congress beginning in December, the situation will be dealt with by a Republican Congress. The very fact will be a crushing condemnation of the Democratic Party. It will be a demonstration which all can understand and no one can ignore that that party, facing the need and having the chance of doing what the country required, would not or could not perform its duty. It is for the representatives of the party in the National Legislature to decide whether they will make this disastrous confession or not. The choice is plain, unavoidable, and immediately at hand.

THE CUBAN TRADE.

The probability that our Government has succeeded in inducing the Spanish Government to place imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico from this country on the same footing as those from European countries other than Spain itself is encouraging so far as it goes, but it does not go very far. When the reciprocity arrangement was abrogated by the present tariff law, the duties imposed on American goods were not those in force before the reciprocity arrangement, nor those at the time imposed on other countries. They were very much higher than the former and materially higher than the latter, the excess ranging from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. This was, of course, a very decided discrimination against the United States, and one for which there was no reasonable excuse. Our State Department promptly protested against it, and its protest, it is now reported, has been respected. Even if that report is premature, there is little doubt that Spain will ultimately grant to this country the commercial rights to which, as a matter of equality, we are fairly entitled.

The merely nominal duties levied on imports into Cuba from Spain will undoubtedly give that country the control of the trade in those goods which she can produce in anything like competition with the United States, and that advantage would not be removed by her concession to the United States of tariff rates the same as those required on English, German, and French goods. During the continuance of the reciprocity agreements our export trade to Cuba and Puerto Rico advanced very rapidly, as the following summary will show:

EXPORTS.

	Cuba.	Puerto Rico.
1889	$11,237,108	$2,175,458
1890	12,659,360	2,247,700
1891	11,929,695	2,112,884
1892	17,622,411	2,808,881
1893	23,004,094	2,502,788

These exports were of great variety, the largest single specified class given in the Treasury statistics being machinery, and next in order railway iron and wire. The change made and the higher duties imposed after the reciprocity agreement was abrogated operated directly against our general exports, and the admission of American goods on an equality with those of other foreign countries will undoubtedly help us. But there remains a possible field of trade in breadstuffs that Spain will not readily open without some considerable concession.

MAYOR STRONG'S MESSAGE.

Mayor Strong's first communication to the Board of Aldermen, which, like other Mayors' messages, is addressed rather to the public than to the board itself, is naturally little more than an introduction to what he may have to say hereafter, when he has made himself familiar with the condition and requirements of the different branches of the municipal service. He declares his intention of taking up these subjects one or more at a time for the purpose of making suggestions and enabling the people "to clearly understand the somewhat complicated management of public affairs."

This recognition that the conduct of municipal affairs is the people's business, upon which they have a right to be fully informed and which they have a right to control in their own interest, is the most significant feature of the Mayor's message. He declares distinctly that the conditions which in National and State politics produce the division of the citizens into opposing parties have no application to municipal administration. That, he says, is a matter of "practical business," and the people at the last election "demanded a change from politics to business." While avowing his purpose to meet that demand, he recognizes that in order to maintain the policy, citizens must "conscientiously keep alive" their interest and be "prepared to exercise a proper influence." These utterances are hopeful, and it is evident that Mayor Strong will meet all reasonable expectations, provided he is sustained by an effective and persistent public sentiment.

He touches in this message upon only a few matters of public interest, and upon those very briefly, but what he has to say is quite to the point. He recognizes the importance of an adequate provision for rapid transit to the comfort of the people, the easier conduct of business, the development of property in the upper part of the city, and the "promotion of homes in outstanding localities to relieve the present congested condition nearer the city's centre." On this subject his views are in accord with those of all enlightened citizens, and the Rapid-Transit Commission will doubtless find in him one of its most zealous members.

In the few words which he devotes to the Department of Charities and Correction the Mayor shows that he has promptly grasped the essential requirement of the situation. The department should be relieved of the care of the insane, which "should pass to the State," and "the care of the indigent should be separate from the discipline of those who have broken the law." The reforms here indicated have long been favored by those most interested in the work of the department and most competent to judge of its requirements, but have been delayed by the opposition or the indifference of the municipal authorities.

The Mayor also recognizes that the present excise system is not adapted to existing conditions, and has not "grown along the same lines as public opinion," which is the cause of the non-enforcement of the laws, while from that the "chief evils and difficulties arise." He might have added that this is also one of the chief sources of the corruption that has infected the Police Department. He does not undertake to specify the changes required in the law, but he suggests that it should be made "sufficiently broad to prevent excesses in the selling of liquor and yet meet the proper demands of a large body of our citizens who are accustomed, within proper limits, to the freer use thereof." This seems almost necessarily to imply favor to the policy of permitting a restricted sale on Sunday, as at no other time is there any noticeable demand for greater freedom.

It may be significant that the Mayor makes no reference to a further investigation of municipal affairs by the Legislature, while he expresses the opinion that the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts may be so directed as to prevent "improper practices," and to force from the city's service those who have violated the law and to bring them to punishment, "if necessary." There are some indications that Mayor Strong believes that under the change of administration the work of reform can be carried out by the city's own authorities, provided their hands are unbound and the power of actual control is given to them.

RICHES AND PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The gifts announced as promised to Columbia and its affiliated institutions are so great in amount as to renew our wonder at the vastness of many American fortunes. Nothing, except the like benefactions to the Chicago University and other institutions of Chicago, is at all comparable to this munificence. In no other country and in no other time have private persons been able and willing to devote such sums to public uses. The promises of over a million dollars for a single institution of learning from not more than five persons, if so many, have no precedent or parallel outside of America.

Let us note that these benefactions could not have been made except from vast fortunes. The accumulation of petty subscriptions would have been so long in reaching like amounts that the collectors would have been discouraged and the whole project in danger of being abandoned of which these vast gifts assure the execution. Here is a distinct public use of great fortunes. There is a theory abroad, and it has found expression in legislation, that these great fortunes are accumulated in violation of the rights of the public, and constitute a public danger. That is true of some of them, but as to these the law provides an efficient remedy, if it be honestly enforced, or can be made to provide such a remedy. Nobody except Senate-buying millionaires and bought Senators or public officers will object to the enforcement of the existing laws, and the enactment of such new laws as may be necessary to meet the case. But the object of the agitators seems to be to prevent the accumulation or holding by any individual of more than a competence.

The wiser course is to set to work creating a public opinion, which should not be expressed in legislation, but should produce an effective pressure upon very rich men to earn the gratitude of their fellow-citizens and to mitigate envy of their great possessions by devoting a generous share of them to public benefaction. The gifts to Columbia are only the latest of a countless series of illustrations that there is such an efficient public opinion already, and every noteworthy benefaction from a millionaire puts an additional pressure upon other millionaires to imitate his example.

THE COMING CUP RACES.

Undoubtedly the deed of gift under which the New-York Yacht Club is the custodian of the America's Cup is a document calculated to invite the ingenuity of sea lawyers. At the same time, as it is in virtue of this document alone that the New-York Club holds the cup or possesses any authority to arrange races for it, mere railing against the deed of gift is a highly unproductive industry. The questions that arise anew with each fresh challenge are how far the club is willing to go and how far it is able to go, under the deed of gift, in the direction of making conditions which the challenger shall deem fair. Also, it is evident that a good deal depends upon the temper of the challenger.

Indeed, in order to overcome the difficulties involved, there is necessary on each side a strong disposition to have a race, or, in other words, a "sportsmanlike spirit." This spirit has prevailed throughout the recent negotiations, and has finally, it appears, brought them to a successful conclusion. Perhaps this means that each side is confident of its own ability to win. Lord Dunraven naturally thinks that his boat was a better boat than the Britannia, and that if she had not been sent to the bottom last season she would have beaten the Vigilant by a much more decisive majority of races than that by which the Britannia won. The victories of the Britannia over the American champion are, in fact, the grounds of the British confidence that this time at last it is destined that the cup shall go back. But there are several disagreeable facts in the way of this theory. Nobody seems to understand why the Vigilant did not do better in British waters, though many confusing and mutually destructive explanations are offered. But two things are quite clear. One of them is that she had decisively beaten the Valkyrie, which was at least as good as the Britannia, over courses laid out in long stretches over open water, and the other is that when in her British races she got such a stretch, with a true and steady breeze, without much regard to the force of it, the Britannia was outsailed by her as badly as, if not worse than, the Valkyrie had been outsailed. That is to say that in the conditions under which the races for the America's Cup are meant to be sailed, the Vigilant is a better boat than the Britannia.

No doubt Lord Dunraven's new boat will be better than the Britannia or the old Valkyrie. But, on the other hand, there is reason to expect that the new cup defender will be by as much better than the Vigilant, which proved herself to be quite good enough. The results of recent experience, it is fair to suppose, have not been lost upon yacht designers on either side of the ocean. It may be that we cannot build a faster boat of her size than the Vigilant, but such a failure would be contrary to all the indications. The Volunteer was better than the Puritan, and the Vigilant than the Volunteer, so that while the Thistle was better than the Genesta, and the Valkyrie than the Thistle, the superiority of the American boat was maintained and even increased. This gives us a good augury for the coming race. But the assurance that there is to be a race is more interesting and important than the question who is to win it.

THE CITY DEBT.

The Controller's annual statement of the city debt shows that while new bonds were issued during the year 1894 amounting to $12,182,131.73, the amount redeemed was only $4,661,900, making an increase in the funded debt outstanding of $7,520,231,73 and raising it to $173,-991,081.32. During the same period the resources of the Sinking Fund were increased from $65,708,442.08 to $69,912,-260.51, so that the net debt was raised from $100,762,407.51 to $104,078,820.81, an increase of $3,316,413.30.

The total valuation of real estate for last year was $1,613,057,735, which puts the present Constitutional limit of the net funded debt of the city at $161,305,773.50, or $57,226,952.69 above its present volume. The increase in real estate valuation over that of the preceding year was $50,715,342, raising the debt limit by $5,077,534.20, so that the increase in the net debt was only $1,761,120.90 less than the increase in the amount permitted by the Constitutional limit. The valuations of the present year will not be fixed until July.

The additions to the city debt last year were due chiefly to expenditures on account of the aqueduct and water works, street improvements, land for the Corlears Hook Park, general park improvements, bridges over the Harlem River, new schoolhouses, the Criminal Court Building, additions to the Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, purchase of the Ward's Island property from the State, and new buildings for the insane on Ward's Island and at Central Islip. While some of these expenditures are completed and not likely to be repeated, the demands for street improvements and park improvements are sure to increase and more liberal expenditures for schoolhouses are absolutely required. Dock improvement on the scale demanded by the commerce of the city has been too long delayed.

Thus it will be seen that the process of increasing the municipal debt bids fair to go on, apart from the requirements of the rapid-transit system and the possible demands that will come from consolidating the metropolitan district in a new municipality. This only emphasizes the need of skill, prudence, and integrity in the management of the financial interests of the city in the years to come, and the wisdom of meeting current expenses of every kind from taxation, without evasive efforts to diminish the tax rate by increasing the debt. There is nothing gained by that policy, which deceives no intelligent citizen. Rapid transit and other permanent improvements are a matter of investment, which in the long run will bring in far more than they cost, but the expense of a far better administration of affairs than we have had should be borne by the taxpayers year by year, and no part of it should be added to the burdens of the future.

M. BRISSON.

The election of M. Brisson as President of the French Chamber of Deputies has been very generally accepted as a triumph of the Extreme Radicals and a check to the influence of M. Casimir-Perier and the Conservative Republicans. Undoubtedly there is some ground for this view, and if occasion should arise for a definite issue between the President of the Republic and the President of the Chamber the latter would probably command the support of the Radicals and of a majority of the Chamber. But there are features in the career of M. Brisson which make it probable that such an issue may be avoided, and that in some of the situations most likely to arise the two statesmen would support rather than oppose each other. M. Brisson, like M. Casimir-Perier, is a man of inflexible integrity and independence. The former was not only ready to probe to the bottom the Panama corruption, but he resigned the Chairmanship of the commission appointed to deal with that subject because he could not secure powers adequate to such probing. In any political disturbance in France at the present time, the personal complications of leading politicians with corruption are liable to play a decisive part, and it is certain that M. Brisson would not compromise on that head.

Again, M. Brisson is not a protectionist. He is by conviction a free trader, and there is so large an element of protectionism in the Radical ranks that in any crisis his leadership may easily be impossible. If, then, he and the President are likely to be in harmony in a situation involving either the question of corruption or the question of protection, it is plain that he cannot be counted on as a sure leader against the President, because one or both of these questions may at any time be controlling. In any case he is a far more creditable chief for the Chamber of Deputies than the dull, narrow, and not overscrupulous M. Méline, over whom he triumphed.

THE CHOLERA CASES IN BRAZIL.

The Government's reports leave no room for doubt as to the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in certain parts of Brazil. It may be recalled that the presence of this disease at Rosario and one or two other Argentine ports was announced on Dec. 28. Cholera appeared in Brazil, however, at least a month before that date. In the report of Dr. Cleary, the Sanitary Inspector of the Marine Hospital Bureau stationed at Rio de Janeiro, for the week ending on Nov. 24, reference is made to the prevalence at stations along the line of the Sao Paulo Railway of what "is as yet called choleriform diarrhea." Dr. Cleary said:

"It [the disease] first attacked a Chinaman (whether newly arrived or not I do not know) and rapidly extended to many other persons, appearing in Cachoeira, Cruzeiro, Rezende, Queluz, Volta Redondo, Campo Bello, and Barra, all stations on the railway or small towns near it, and in the States of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. One account states that the mortality is 20 per cent.; another that there have been eight deaths in all."

The Government stopped the railway trains, isolated the affected district, and was "doing everything possible to stop the epidemic." At that time there were no cases in Rio, the health of the city being much better than usual. The report for the week ending on Dec. 1 contains the following:

"The disease still continues along the railway line in the valley of the river Parahybo, some 150 miles in the interior. All communication has been cut off, due isolation and disinfections are being rigorously performed, and a police and military line has been established to prevent intercommunication, so that it is to be hoped that the authorities will succeed in stamping it out. The health of Rio is unusually good, but if the hot weather continues we may have a change."

The report dated on Dec. 11 shows the real nature of the epidemic:

"The bacteriological experts sent by the Government to investigate the disease now prevailing along the railway line, 150 miles in the interior, have discovered the comma bacillus of Koch in most of the cases, and this fact, together with the symptoms, phenomena, and course of the disease, stamp it (as undoubtedly it is) as Asiatic cholera. The number of cases and the mortality, though slightly greater, can almost be considered stationary. On the 8th there were 53 cases, all told, at the eight stations which are infected; on the 10th there were 63 cases, 11 suspected, and 6 deaths. I may safely say that the disease is not in this town or port as yet."

The description of the sanitary measures taken by the Government to confine the disease to the infected district indicates that no precaution had been neglected. The sanitary administration of the Brazilian Government has been greatly improved since the great cholera epidemic of eight years ago in South America. The origin of this latest outbreak seems to be unknown. It will be noticed that the first cases did not appear in any of the ports. The interior district where they were found and to which the disease had been confined up to Dec. 11, is traversed by streams which are tributary to the great rivers of Paraguay and Argentina.

There is an idea worth considering in the quaintly-worded letter, published yesterday, from a Japanese landscape architect who wants to try his hand on the Speedway. Whoever has read Lafcadio Hearn's last book knows to what a height the Japanese have carried the art of beautifying natural scenery, and with what delicate and spiritual meanings they can enrich it. Nothing comparable to their work in this line has been even attempted by any other nation. The trouble is, however, that, in all probability, even though Mr. Shimeda should have an opportunity to display his skill, and even though he should produce an ideally perfect illustration of it, never a one of us Occidental barbarians would be able to understand or appreciate what he had done.

In the current number of The North American Review Mark Twain, with a humor somewhat shallow as well as savage, says that M. Paul Bourget came over here, and, after a brief inspection of our tricks and our ways, conducted much after the manner in which naturalists study new bugs, proceeded to explain us. Of course M. Bourget did no such thing; the whole tenor of his book proves the bug simile to be a peculiarly unjust one. What he undertook to tell, and did, was the impression that America and Americans made upon a Frenchman. That he saw certain things other than they are, and thought he saw certain things that are not at all, simply adds to the book's value and should not be cause for either anger or irritation. M. Bourget is rather more interesting when he is wrong than when he is right, for it is then that he best helps us to understand—France. And, really, for a good-tempered and therefore intelligent American, France, not America, is the subject of "Outre Mer." M. Bourget knows France very thoroughly, he worthily represents the best part of its literature, its learning, and its life, and upon all of these his comment, whether oblique or direct, should be treated with at least ordinary courtesy.

Prof. H. C. Conn of Wesleyan University claims to have discovered Bacillus No. 41, with which he proposes to inoculate butter, making it sweeter to the smell and taste, and thereby innocuous. The flies will not light on Prof. Conn's laboratory butter, which is a good thing, be the weather hot or cold. The world has known of the bacilli of diseases for some time. Now the butter bacillus has been found, and it may be expected that the bacilli of other material things may soon be discovered. But why should scientists, and particularly college professors, turn their attention to medical bacilli or commercial bacilli, as they may be termed, when honor and emolument breathlessly await the man who shall discover the mental and political bacilli?

THORE FIRED ON FORT SCHUYLER

He Forgot to Take the Rammer from the Reveille Gun at Willet's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 8.—The big wooden rammer used in loading the field gun with which signals are fired at Willet's Point, where the United States Engineer Battalion is stationed, cannot be found anywhere. A whizzing that could be heard all over the post yesterday morning when the reveille gun was fired accounts for its absence.

It was the duty of Corporal Thore, who was on the first relief at the guardhouse yesterday morning, to fire the gun. He went up to the liberty pole at the usual time to make ready. He had some difficulty in loading, and when the light appeared at the guardhouse, which was the signal to fire, he was not prepared.

He jumped around to the breach and pulled the lock string. With the report he heard a loud whiz, which reminded him that he had left the rammer in the gun. The large stick, weighing almost ten pounds, was hurled through the air in the direction of Fort Schuyler, which is on Throgg's Neck, opposite Willet's Point. It is not known as yet whether the missile landed on Fort Schuyler or dropped in the East River.

Forest Reservations.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The State Forestry Commission has decided to ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the purchase of 120,000 acres of land in order that it may create a public forest reservation, and very much can be looked for from a beginning like this. The State of New-York has a forest reservation of 3,000,000 acres, and proposes to increase its size. The State of Pennsylvania, through the Forestry Commission, may see the way to a start toward forest parks that will in the future maintain the watersheds and give to the rivers and runs their volume in the dry seasons. The periods of drought have been serious and costly enough in the last fifteen years to establish a dozen reservations of the character outlined by the commission.

The Oil Regions Prosperous.

From The Oil City (Penn.) Derrick.

The year 1894 will place to its credit a total production of 30,000,000 barrels of oil from the Pennsylvania fields. This is only three-quarters of a million barrels short of the production of 1893. But while the producer sold his oil at an average price of 64 cents in 1893, the oil he produced in 1894 brought him in over 84 cents a barrel. About 2,000 new wells were drilled in 1893, while 3,000, or nearly double the number, were completed in 1894. The demand for Pennsylvania oil showed no diminution during the year, having aggregated over 36,000,000 barrels in 1893, and a few thousand barrels more in 1894. The reduction in the net stocks in the custody of the various pipe lines was over 5,000,000 barrels.

A Veteran of the Veterans.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

Probably the oldest Pennsylvanian living is Christian Conrad, now of Winchester, Iowa, but originally of Pennsylvania. He was born in the year 1780, in Augusta Township, Northumberland County. He writes a letter to Commissioner Hill. In it the old man expresses himself positively and intelligently, and leaves no doubt about his identity. He is now 115 years old, according to his own statement, and is enjoying good health. Conrad was seventeen years old when he heard George Washington deliver a speech in Philadelphia. He fought in the war of 1812, and would have donned the soldier's uniform in the Mexican war, but was too old to be admitted in the ranks.

Left His Money to His Landlady.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Among the wills admitted to probate in this city Saturday was that of Frank J. Holl, whose estate is valued at $3,000. Mr. Holl bequeathed this to Mrs. Sophia Klause, with whom he had been boarding fifteen years, and who, he said, "has always been kind to me, and is a widow and needs it."

YORK COMMANDERY'S RECEPTION

SIR KNIGHTS AND THEIR GUESTS FILL LENOX LYCEUM.

Drill and Evolutions a Spectacular Treat—Radiant and Dainty Toilets Worn by the Women Present.

York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templars, had its twenty-second annual reception at Lenox Lyceum last night, and in spite of the storm the Sir Knights and their guests filled the hall.

The programme began with a reception of the Grand Commandery under the "arch of steel," and was followed by the reception of the Grand Lodge, Grand Council, and Grand Chapter "at a present," and an inspection and review by the Right Eminent James W. Bowden, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York.

The principal figures of the drill were by divisions, by sections, in open order, in hollow square, and marching in oblique in different formations. Eminent Sir J. S. Manning, G. S. B., was commandant. Dancing began at 11 o'clock.

York Commandery prides itself on its drill, and the evolutions were precise and formed a spectacular treat, as the waving ostrich plumes on the chapeaus, the brilliant steel of the swords, and the handsome uniforms and waving banners appeared as if banked by a horseshoe parterre of radiant and dainty toilets of the women who looked on admiringly.

The Chairmen of committees were: Reception—Eminent Sir J. W. Wilson; Executive—Eminent Sir W. G. Fox; Floor—Sir J. R. Thompson; House—Sir J. R. Corbitt; Press—Sir Edmund S. Morgan of The Traveller; Police—Sir Thomas Orr.

In the boxes with members of their families or friends were Edward Ordemann, Robert Harper, Dr. Neil J. Hepburn of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, with his wife; Mrs. E. S. Morgan, Miss Louise Wolcott and Edward Simmons, James Gruber, R. H. Clark of the Mystic Shrine Order, with Augustus W. Peters, H. E. Lindsay, Frank Don Pello, Frank Roxberry, Dr. G. Knipe, J. Lutzen, R. C. Harrison, Warren Dobbs, Alexander Tofts, George Jones, Thomas Orr, John Spence, Wilson G. Fox, F. K. Van Court, James R. Corbitt, James W. Wilson, W. J. McDonald, James E. Manning, Charles Braxmar, Bethlehem Commandery of Mount Vernon; R. F. Clark, Azarius Thompson, James Thornton, and John H. Grote.

Judge David McAdam was a member of the Press Committee. Others present were J. P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen; Most Worshipful John Hodge, Grand Master and Associate of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., S. N. Y.; Most Excellent F. E. Barnes, Grand High Priest, and associate officers of the Grand Chapter of R. A. M. of the State of New-York; Most Illustrious George A. Newell, Grand Master of the Most Puissant Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-York; W. J. Hepburn, Isaac S. Roberts, P. G. C., S. N. J.; John H. Ackerman, P. G. C., S. N. J., E. C.; Wallace A. Downs of Gov. Morton's staff, Charles Heyser, E. C., Columbian Commandery; Thomas Blight, E. C., Morton Commandery; J. S. Wilson, E. C., Constantine Commandery; Dr. W. P. Kendall, Captain and Surgeon, United States Army, E. C.; R. P. Lyon, Drillmaster, Columbian Commandery, E. C.; George W. Stivers, Coeur de Lion Commandery.

The Drill Corps of Columbian Commandery No. 1 and Morton Commandery No. 4 took part in the reception of visitors.

POWER OF REMOVAL BILL INDORSED

The Independent County Organization also Praises Mayor Strong.

The Executive Committee of the Independent county organization, otherwise known as the Stecklerites, met last night at the headquarters, 66 Seventh Street. Ernest Harvier presided, and all of the leaders, including Charles Steckler, ex-Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, Louis Steckler, William A. Gans, Alexander Bremer, and Julius Harburger, were present.

Speeches were made by ex-Civil Justice Steckler, William A. Ellis, and Mr. Harburger. The organization claims to have been the first to propose a Power of Removal bill, and the speakers were all very proud of this. It was decided that elections for the various offices in the several Assembly districts should be held between Jan. 14 and Feb. 4. The terms of officers so chosen will be but six months from the day of their election. The committee issued the following manifesto:

The overthrow of boss rule in New-York politics, to secure which, by an honest union of all voters, irrespective of national and State politics, the independent county organization was established, was fitly begun with the defeat of Tammany candidates at the last election. Such was the beginning, but not the completion, of the reform demanded by the voters who elected Mayor Strong by a majority of over 40,000.

A radical weeding out of dishonest and incompetent officials is demanded by all considerations of good government and public policy. The Power of Removal bill, first advocated by this organization, will, when adopted, as we confidently believe it will be, prove a long step in that direction, and we congratulate the voters of the City of New-York on the fact that the summary and responsible powers which it bestows will be intrusted in the hands of so sturdy and courageous an executive as William L. Strong has already proved himself to be in office, faithful to the public interest, mindful of his pledges to the people, and loyal to every proper duty and obligation.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

I never knew my mother, who died very early, and I lost my father in my tenth year. He taught me two things: to ride, and to read English aloud in a distinct manner. My appointed teachers, according to English custom, were a succession of clergymen. I read English easily at the age of four, and began Latin at five and a half, but Greek was deferred until I was eleven. After my father's death, his eldest sister was my guardian, and she very kindly grounded me in French.

I remember afterward that when I was at school at Doncaster I wanted to give up French, but she insisted on my going on with it, thereby, without knowing it, setting in motion a train of causes that ended with my residence in France. She exercised a very strong influence on my life in various ways, especially through the warmth of the affection I had for her, and which is still to me like a religion. In those days the convenient words "Philistine" and "Philistinism" had not been invented, or at least not introduced into the English language, but I never knew any one who disliked what we now call Philistinism more.

Some years later she said to me, "I know you will be an author, and that is a good reason for diligence in your studies, as an ignorant author is a poor creature." She was always anxious that I should take honors at Oxford, but when the time came for going there I found myself unable to sign the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. The university "tests," so rigorously maintained in those days, were a sort of network ingeniously contrived for the admission of liars and hypocrites and the exclusion of all who were at the same time honest and more or less estranged from the Church of England.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton in The Forum.

The Weather Service Criticised.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Times-Union has received numerous letters from the orange growers of Florida, complaining that the Government Signal Service gave them no warning of the freeze, and that in consequence they lost thousands of boxes of oranges. The Times-Union has made a careful investigation of the matter and finds that through the negligence—not ignorance—of the Washington weather observers no warning of dangerous weather was received by

INDEPENDENCE OF COREA

Formal Declaration of Sovereignty Made in Ancestral Temple.

REBELLIOUS TONG-HAKS BEHEADED

Souman-Chang Burned, Retreat of Sung's Soldiers Cut Off, and Ito Expresses Pride in Japanese Loyalty.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Central News's correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that the King of Corea yesterday proceeded to the ancestral temple, and there formally declared the independence of Corea.

He was accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and the other high functionaries of the Government. The royal party was escorted by a body of soldiers armed and equipped in modern style.

Ministers Bokuyelko and Jokohan were specially guarded by Japanese policemen, and the streets were kept clear by the new Corean police.

The Central News's correspondent at Fusan reports that the inhabitants of Kow-Yo-Ken, in Southern Corea, have seized and beheaded three of the principal leaders of the Tong-Hak rebels. The Tong-Haks are being pursued by Corean soldiers, and, in consequence of the death of their leaders, the rebels are fleeing in all directions.

A dispatch to the Central News from Seoul says that Lio-Hun-Yon, grandson of Tai-Won-Kun, King Regent of Corea, has been appointed Corean Minister to Japan and will leave Corea for Japan in a few days.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that reports have been received from New-Chwang, stating that during the assault of the Japanese upon Souman-Chang the town was set on fire and destroyed, rendering 10,000 inhabitants homeless, in a temperature of 40° below the freezing point.

The Japanese are cutting off the retreat of the 15,000 Chinese soldiers commanded by Gen. Sung, and the Taotai of New-Chwang, fearing desertions, has ordered that all soldiers who attempt to run away shall be immediately shot.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Premier Ito, speaking in the Japanese Chamber of Deputies yesterday, declared that the victories of the Japanese Army over the Chinese were due to the bravery and loyalty of the army and navy, supported by the loyalty and unanimity of the people of the nation.

He felt honored, he said, to occupy the position of Prime Minister at so important a period in the country's history.

In view of the necessary war measures, Premier Ito said that budget would deal only with a few other urgent matters. When the war should be concluded, he said, the Government would submit a number of useful measures, but in the meantime only the most urgent questions would be considered.

The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghai saying that Gen. Sung has sent a message to the Chinese Government to the effect that his force is completely at the mercy of the Japanese and begging for reinforcements or permission to return.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Chinese agents have been discovered trying to induce British sailors to desert their ships in order to serve in China.

THE ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY BILL.

Herr Auer Says that It Will Create Inciters to Sedition.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The session of the Reichstag, which was adjourned over the holidays, was resumed to-day. President von Levetzow made a very brief address, wishing the Deputies a happy New Year, after which the debate on the Anti-Revolution bill was opened by Herr Auer, Social Democrat.

The speaker said he understood that the bill had been originally conceived with the object of ousting Count Caprivi from the Chancellorship. As it was now shaped, however, it meant a dissolution of the Chamber in order to obtain a Reichstag which would be subservient to the Government. Herr Auer twitted Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, for his letter, now historic, in favor of the Paris Communists. This he pointed to as an instance of the Minister's former advocacy of revolution, which he now sought to suppress.

Herr Auer held that the bill would foment a system of agents provocateurs like those employed during a former period of repression, when paid agents of the police smuggled copies of The Freiheit into Germany and secretly arranged seditious meetings with a view of making arrests.

He was proceeding to discuss the articles of the bill seriatim, when he was called to order by the President, who insisted that he should speak to the bill generally and not specifically.

Herr Auer dilated upon the prevailing tendency to make soldiers different from citizens and to create a feeling of antagonism between the military and civilians. There was a high authority, he said, which seemed to think it right to teach the soldier that it was his duty to observe such implicit obedience as to shoot down his father or mother at the command of his superior officers. The soldier, he declared, ought above all others and above all things to feel himself a citizen.

DOMINION'S LATE PREMIER.

An Elegy Written by Lewis Morris on Sir John Thompson.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lewis Morris, the poet, author of a recently-published volume entitled, "Songs Without Notes," and other poems, has written the following stanzas on the death of Sir John Thompson:

An Elegy, January 3, 1895.

Dead at the crest, the crown
And blossom of his fortunes, this strong son
Of our great realm sank down,
Beneath the load of honors scarcely won.

Windsor's imperial towers
Kept mournful watch above him as he lay;
His sovereign lavished flowers,
In gratitude upon his honored clay.

Thro' storm and stress afar,
He crossed once more the troubled, wintry wave,
In that stout ship of war,
By the old flag enshrouded for his grave.

Great Empire, heart and mind,
Let Britain's sons closer and closer draw.
Such liver, such deaths can bind
Our union closer than the bonds of law.

May this career sublime,
This honored ending of an honored life,
Bear fruit thro' secular time,
In hearts drawn near deep peace-averted strife.

LEWIS MORRIS.

MEAT TRADERS ARE INDIGNANT.

American Importers Refuse Allowance of a Pound Per Quarter.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A mass meeting of London meat traders was held this evening to protest against the combined attempt of American shippers of refrigerated beef to refuse the customary allowance to the trade of a pound per quarter.

Sir A. K. Rollit, member of Parliament for the South Division of Islington, presided. The speakers maintained that it was an old custom to allow the retailer one pound per quarter to meet the loss sustained by shrinkage in weight between the time of buying and the time of selling.

American importers acquiesced in the custom until recently, when they gave notice of their intention to stop the allowance. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting to the effect that American importers aimed to capture the control of the meat supply of London, and that, unless their attempt was resisted, they would raise the cost of food to the public.

Wholesale and retail traders are of the opinion that prompt measures are necessary, and they pledge themselves to carry out whatever measures may be jointly decided upon by the committees of the Butchers' Society and the Central Meat Market Association.

TURKISH VIEW OF ARMENIANS.

Agitators Against Six Centuries of Just and Beneficent Rule.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—The press of this city publishes a dispatch from Zeki Pasha, commander of the Fourth Army Corps, stationed at Erzingjan, Asiatic Turkey, announcing the seizure of a large quantity of explosives intended to be used by Armenian agitators.

The newspapers also publish details of alleged acts of murder and brigandage by Armenian agitators, and, in commenting thereon, declare that the loyal element of the Armenians, who have lived for six centuries under the just and beneficent rule of the Imperial Government, heartily reprobate the lawlessness of the compatriot agitators.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from Erzinghian describe the trial of fifty-eight Armenians there on Dec. 15. Twenty-four of the prisoners were sentenced to death, five to penal servitude for life, and others to imprisonment for from three to six years. Fifteen were condemned for political offenses. Sixteen of those condemned to death were charged with assisting in the murder of a Mussulman in the village of Armedan. Some of these proved alibis. One was a literary celebrity. Bishop Vartan of Kamach was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is stated here that the Sultan recently sent a number of officers of high rank to Asia Minor to enjoin upon the provincial Governors a more benevolent attitude toward the Armenians."

While Azarine, the Armenian Patriarch, was celebrating a Christmas mass in the cathedral in Constantinople, a body of police entered the cathedral. Many of the worshippers immediately left in alarm. The object of the police is unknown.

Travelers arriving in Constantinople tell further stories of atrocities in the Sassoun district. They say that it now suffices for Kurds to denounce the inhabitants of any Armenian village to bring about a repetition of the Autumn atrocities.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has formally applied to Great Britain to disavow Mr. Gladstone's recent speech with reference to Armenia.

"England, France, and Russia have asked the Porte to suspend the Governor of Bitlis until the investigation has been concluded. The Porte has not replied. It is believed that the Porte will endeavor to maintain the Governor in his post."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says he has learned from an unimpeachable source that the services of the Patriarch Azarin have been enlisted to secure a verdict of "not proven" in the Sassoun inquiry, to which all of the Porte's energies are dierected. Azarin has undertaken to instruct the vicar of Moosh to enjoin his flock to testify before the commission favorably to the Turkish officials.

"Such conduct by Armenian Catholics will appear strange to Englishmen," the correspondent says, "but anybody who has resided in the East is well aware of the gulf dividing the branches of the Armenian family. In preparation for the visit of the commission of inquiry, orthodox witnesses of outrages have been removed to other parts of the Empire."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Turkish Legation to-night received this official communication from Constantinople:

"It is indeed strange to observe the unwillingness on the part of some newspapers to wait and see what the Sassoun troubles really were and who was actually responsible for them.

"The Sublime Porte has taken all the precautionary measures necessitated by the case, and there cannot possibly remain any reasonable doubt except, perhaps, in the minds of revolutionists and their friends, that the appointed commission to investigate this affair will bring about the facts as they are in reality.

"The assertions already made by people connected with revolt in Turkey are all so numerous and shockingly erroneous that it is truly impossible to answer them all.

"It is not true that the Governor of Bitlis recruited soldiers among the Kurds. It is not true that women and children were massacred. On the contrary, they were protected by the soldiery, as was the case, for instance, with women near Kukuzat. All cattle were also restored to their owners, in conformity with strict orders from the Bitlis authorities.

"The assertion made that twenty-four villages were burned is simply preposterous, as no twenty-four villages are to be found round about the place where the revolt first broke out. In that region there are no more than ten villages, some of which were set on fire by the revolutionists themselves, who acted exactly according to the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin's prophetic statement of the 23d of December, 1893:

"'The Armenian (Heutchagrist) bands, organized all over the empire, will watch their opportunities to kill Kurds and Turks, set fire to their villages, and then make their escape into the mountains.'

"It is not true, either, that garments of priests and objects belonging to churches were publicly sold at Moush.

"In order further to show the efforts of the revolutionary Armenian party in fomenting troubles in Turkey, suffice it to reproduce the following letter that the Armenian newspaper, Trochak, which is published in London, invariably gives to its emissaries of sedition and revolt:

"The following is a translation:

"'He who will present this paper is sent on the part of the staff of Trochak, and is worthy of full confidence. We beg you to assist him in case of need.

"'STAFF OF TROCHAK,

"'Organ of the Armenian Revolutionist Alliance, Nov. 10, 1894.'

"The stamp of the paper has in the centre a hand holding a flag, crossed by a dagger, with a red cap and a pen."

HENRI BRISSON IS RE-ELECTED.

Gerault-Richard Will Be the Chamber's First Cause of Trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—After the Chamber of Deputies had been called to order for the session of 1895, M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the body by a vote of 272 out of 310.

The Paris newspapers agree in the prophecy that the session of 1895 will be a stormy and eventful one.

The first business of the session will probably be a discussion of the question of the release of M. Gérault-Richard, who is now confined in prison for having insulted President Casimir-Perier.

M. Gérault-Richard, who is the editor of the Chambard, a Socialist newspaper, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago to represent the Thirteenth District of Paris. As the liberty of a Deputy cannot be restricted during a session of the Chamber, the Socialists demand M. Richard's immediate release from prison, and it is believed that the Government will be compelled to liberate him.

The Paris correspondent of the Central News says the Government is resolved to oppose the efforts of the Socialist Deputies and their allies to secure the liberation of M. Gérault-Richard.

Henri Brisson, whom even his intimate friends call "Brisson le Triste," so serious is his temperament, is a Radical Republican, whereas M. Casimir-Perier, the President of the republic, is ardently a Conservative Republican. Hence the conclusion that M. Brisson's election is a rebuke to the Government. M. Brisson is honest, earnest, intelligent, popular, was President of the Panama investigating committee, and has by his re-election to the Presidency of the Chamber become, for the third time at least, a possible President of the republic.

M. Millerand has described M. Gérault-Richard's election as "an answer to the challenge thrown at French democracy by the election of M. Casimir-Perier, symbol and tool of a reactionary political and social régime"; but there are only 7,509 electors in M. Gérault-Richard's district, and of these only 1,802 voted for him at the first ballot.

ENGLISH POLITICAL REACTION.

An Advanced Liberal Talks of the Possibility of Defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir John Leng, an "advanced Liberal" member of Parliament, said in a speech in Dundee this evening that a wave of political reaction had set in in Great Britain, and that it was possible that upon the reassembling of Parliament the disruptive tendencies of the Liberal Party would bring about a Government defeat and the dissolution of Parliament.

Edmund Robertson, Liberal member of Parliament, who spoke at the same meeting, said he was authorized to state that the Government would begin the session with a businesslike programme, and would not throw up the sponge until defeated in the House of Commons.

HOHENLOHE'S VISIT POSTPONED.

Bismarck Has One Copy of His Memoirs Not to be Soon Published.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's proposed visit to Prince Bismarck has again been postponed.

A Berlin newspaper says that Prince Bismarck has neglected all literary work since his wife's death. His memoirs, however, have long been finished. One copy has been printed, and is in the Prince's possession. The work will not be issued to the public for years.

VENGEANCE OF THE HOVAS.

The Amber Mountain Sanatorium Was Attacked and Sacked.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Politique Coloniale has advices from Madagascar that, Dec. 24, the Hovas attacked and sacked the Amber Mountain Sanatorium, near Diego Suarez.

The Amber Mountain Sanatorium, at an altitude of 1,130 meters, was recently founded. Colonists and functionaries of the French Government regarded it as indispensable in the Madagascan climate.

Death at Nice of an American.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris corespondent says:

"Franklin Johnson, a young American, son of a bank President, died in Nice today. It is alleged that while he was asleep two casual acquaintances robbed him of the proceeds of a check cashed at the Crédit Lyonnais, leaving him penniless, and that after the robbery he remained in bed and steadily sank. It is suggested that he was drugged. The police are searching for his companions."

Russian Persecution of Jews.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says:

"M. Gruenberg, a leading, wealthy Jew, the President of several benevolent societies, says that the Government has as yet given no definite promise to relax the Jewish disability measures, but he thinks that favorable signs are not wanting. The report that the abolition of the pale has been decided upon is premature."

Dynamite Explosion in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—An explosion of dynamite occurred at the telegraph station of Sestao, near Bilbao, last night. Full details of the explosion are lacking, but it is known that the telegraph lines were broken, interrupting all communication by wire, and that a great deal of other damage was done.

Heavy Snowstorms in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Heavy snowstorms have prevailed throughout Northern Spain, blocking railways, prostrating telegraph wires, and otherwise impeding travel and damaging property. Nearly all of the railway trains in that section have been abandoned.

Imperial Gift to Crispi's Daughter.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Emperor William sent a costly gift of jewelry to Premier Crispi's daughter, who was married in Naples to-day to Prince Lingua Glossa. Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck also sent presents.

A Parisian Scandal Suspected.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The police have sequestered the books of the Société Française des Transports Maritimes. The cause is supposed to be a scandal, involving a politician and a naval officer.

A Poet Anarchist Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Anarchist poet, Tournadre, was arrested in obscure lodgings in Paris last night. He resisted desperately.

IN THE DELAVAN HOUSE RUINS

Six Bodies Thus Far Found—Beginning of the Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Four more bodies were found in the ruins of the Delavan House to-day. This makes six thus far discovered. One of these is supposed to be that of Simon Meyer, a coffee man; another is identified by parts of the clothing as that of Agnes Wilson, a chambermaid.

The public investigation by the Fire Commissioners began this evening. About twenty witnesses were examined, principally employes about the hotel, who were asked if they saw Messrs. Hurly and Moore, the lessees, do anything to try and prevent the spread of the flames. Clerk Miller, who drives the Chief to fires, testified that it was twelve minutes after the alarm was turned in before Chief Higgins reached the fire. Engineer Beathe of the Delavan stated that he attached a forty-foot hose to the faucet, and this threw a stream a distance of but three feet. The investigation will be continued to-morrow night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Hamilton Harris of Albany is at the Windsor.

—J. Hubley Ashton of Washington is at the Brunswick.

—Miss Kate Field of Washington, D. C., is at the Victoria.

—Congressional Delegate Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. Selden E. Marvin of Albany and Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado are at the Gilsey.

—Gen. A. McD. McCook, United States Army, and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Holland.

MINIMUM CUBAN TARIFF

Discrimination Against United States Removed by Spain.

ON A PAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Puerto Rico Included in the Government Action—But the Mother Country Still Has the Advantage.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to The Globe from Madrid asserts that, as a result of the recent negotiations, a minimum tariff has been reaccorded to the United States by the Spanish Government upon exports from the United States into Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Dispatches to the Department of State from Minister Hannis Taylor at Madrid indicate the success of the President's protest against the action of Spain in virtually shutting out American flour from her West Indian possessions, by imposing the maximum tariff schedules, as a result of the reciprocity abrogation clause in the Gorman-Brice act.

OLD AND NEW TARIFFS COMPARED

The Reciprocity Treaty, Now Abrogated, Better than Either.

Merchants interested in the Cuban and Puerto Rico trade are, as a rule, disposed to believe the announcement in the above dispatch and that the discrimination against America in favor of England had been removed by giving this country the same commercial advantages as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy.

The following tables show the rate of duty imposed upon some American exports in Cuba as compared with the rate charged England, and the tariff on Spanish exports, and, at a glance, the heavy discrimination against America is noted, as well as the still more unfair advantages given to Spain. If a "minimum tariff" has been agreed upon, the first column headed "United States" is annulled, and the tariff on American goods will be the same as that in the column headed "England":

	Rate per 100 Kilos.			
	United States.	England.	Spain.	American Goods.
Flour	$4.75	$4.00		
Cast iron in columns and tubes up to 10 m-m	1.35	1.15	.11	74
Iron cast in tubes of 10 m-m	2.10	1.80	.18	85
Iron in ordinary manufactures	2.25	2.05	.20	68
Iron in fine manufactures	6.10	5.05	.50	85
Fine steel	6.00	5.10	.50	76
Rails	2.00	1.75	.17	91
Iron bars	2.40	2.15	.21	90
Iron plates	2.95	2.00	.26	90
Iron, thin	3.35	2.90	.29	100
Iron, galvanized	4.20	3.40	.34	75
Iron tubes	4.50	4.05	.40	125
Iron screws	6.00	5.00	.50	80
Iron nails	3.60	3.20	.32	180
Files and other tools	25.00	20.00	2.00	90
Wire	4.10	3.50	.35	80
Metal cloth	6.20	5.20	.52	76
Metal cloth	24.00	15.00	1.50	98
Barbed wire	5.00	4.00	.40	110
Anchors and chains	3.70	3.50	.35	55
Manufactures of	8.25	7.50	.75	106
Fine manufactures	9.15	8.00	.80	55
Ordinary manufactures	6.20	5.20	.52	75
Tin plate	5.00	4.20	.42	60
Tin, manufactured	12.20	10.20	1.00	76
Sugar machinery	1.50	1.25	.12	40
Agricultural machinery	2.50	2.25	.22	47
Motors	6.00	5.00	.50	60
Locomotives	7.00	6.00	.60	50
Machinery of copper	32.00	30.00	3.00	95
Machinery and accessories	9.50	8.60	.86	86

Goods from the United States and other countries pay 10 per cent. charges. Up to the time of the reciprocity treaty the tariff of 1870 was in force, by which foreign goods paid a moderate duty, as, for example, rails, which were taxed at 1 per cent, and later at 6 per cent.

The Spanish Government, at the time of making the reciprocity treaty with this country, established another tariff for use with other countries, divided into two columns, which tariff did not, of course, apply to us while reciprocity lasted. On the cessation of reciprocity, the Spanish Government applied to this country the first column of said tariff, leaving England and other countries in the second column.

Under the first column of the tariff thus applied to the United States, rails were taxed $20 per ton and 10 per cent, say $22 per ton, as against about $1.50 per ton under the tariff of 1870, which existed before reciprocity. In the same way, iron, which paid, under the old tariff preceding reciprocity, $1.30 per 100 kilos, now pays $2.64 per 100 kilos.

For comparisons, take the duties foreign goods paid formerly and now:

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1892.
Rails—		
Six per cent on a value of $25, which is the cost of a ton of rails, or $1.50 per ton.		$22 per ton.
Iron—		
	$1.30 per 100 kilos.	$2.64 per 100 kilos.

These two examples show the tendency which has governed the rearangement of the duties established by the treaty, and that the Spanish Government in abrogating the treaty did not return to the old tariff rates, which were reasonable.

A firm that has large associations with Cuba and Puerto Rico made these comments:

"Assuming that the news is true, and the assumption is based on the live efforts by our Government to remove discriminations against America, we are undoubtedly put on the same basis as all other countries, except Spain.

"But the vast discrimination in favor of Spain remains, and we are worse off than under the reciprocity treaty. Cubans want our goods, and the feeling in Cuba against the present tariff is intense, both among 'Revolutionists' and 'Peninsulars.'

"What we ought to do is to retaliate on sugar. Such action would speedily bring about an equitable revision of the tariff. The present system is as much condemned in Cuba as here."

SPANISH TARIFF REFORM.

Laws Approved by the Ministers for Improvement of Cuba.

At a Council of the Spanish Ministers, held in Madrid Dec. 31, measures advantageous to Cuba, proposed by Señor Abarzuza, were approved.

The first has for its object inquiry into the latent wealth of the island, the assessment of a tax and formation of a general tax, laid chiefly on land, and graded according to the circumstances of its contribution. For this a central office is to be established under a Chief of Administration, with various delegates, immovable, and appointed by the Governor General.

The second project refers to the Custom House duties; it proclaims the necessity of abolishing the law governing mercantile relations with transatlantic provinces, and of imposing moderate duties on peninsular products, in order that no difficulty may occur in business relations with foreign powers or provoke reciprocal action on the part of the United States.

It creates a committee to examine and collate the works, petitions, and informations of the Corporation of Cuba. Members of this committee are, from the Reform Party, Señores Galarza and Dolz; from the Constitutional Union Party, Villanueva and Rodriguez San Pedro; from the Autonomists, Gonzalez and Perojo. Representatives on the same committee are to be, for the planters of Cuba, Calbreto; for the Economical Society, Montero; for the Union of Tobacco Manufacturers and the Merchants' League, Rivero; for the Chambers of Commerce of Cuba, Serrano y Diez; for the Peninsular Provinces, Marqués del Solar, Villaverde, and Celleruclos; for Puerto Rico, Torrepando, Garcia Molina, Butron, and Nunes de Aree. From the eminence of the various members of the commission it is expected that the reform in the tariff laws will be a work almost perfect and permanent.

The third project is relative to administrative reform in the Island of Cuba. The Queen is enthusiastic in her praise of the reform, and those who are to direct it will not be satisfied until they shall have entirely renovated the entire present system.

KILLED HIS THIEVING PARTNER

Teufel Tuzikewicz Had Been Cheated Out of All the Money He Had by Adolph Balenseifer.

A piece of sharp practice, such as daily makes fortunes in Wall Street, cost a life on the east side last night. In a little room less than twelve feet square, the office of Adolph Lessner, a notary, 228 Sixth Street, Teufel Tuzikewicz, a Russian cook, shot and killed Adolf Balenseifer, his partner, who, without once infringing the letter of the law, had robbed him of his whole capital—$700.

When Balenseifer was dead, Teufel turned his weapon upon Lessner, whom he suspected of aiding his partner in the swindle, and a terrific fight for the possession of the revolver ensued, which ended in Tuzikewicz's arrest.

Balenseifer came from Cologne. He is the inventor of a gun cane, a scheme for building foundations of bridges under water, and a patent mitrailleuse which he claims is capable of throwing 3,000 projectiles per minute. In the last one the German Government is said to have shown some interest.

Balenseifer bought a bakery for $700, and, through Adolph Lessner, a notary at 228 Sixth Street, sold a half interest to Tuzikewicz. Two weeks after the agreement was signed Tuzikewicz went to Lessner's office and said he wanted to sell his half share for $1,000. A week afterward he was back again, offering to sell for anything he could get, and on the notary's urging, Balenseifer agreed to let him go, giving $100 in cash back to him and signing an agreement to the effect that as soon as the business was sold for at least $1,000 he would pay over another $500. The Russian accepted this offer, and on the promise that he should share with him Balenseifer permitted his share to be transferred to a man named Reinhlofd for $500. Immediately, however, this was complete, Balenseifer refused to pay over to his former partner $50 due to him, going back to the original agreement that no money should be paid over until the whole business was sold.

Suit was brought in the Fourth District Court. Balenseifer allowed judgment to go by default, but when the Court Marshal went to the restaurant to levy on the goods he found that the inventor had made over his interest to his wife for a nominal consideration, and Tuzikewicz's claim was barred by the sale. This climax to the transaction was reached in the early part of December last. It left Tuzikewicz, who had spent the $100 he had received in cash from Balenseifer in court fees, almost penniless.

STRIKE OF UNION WORKMEN ON BUILDINGS

Claim that Rossman & Bracken Do Not Pay Scale Wages.

About 700 union workmen employed on several new buildings now in course of construction went on strike yesterday against the employment of non-union plumbers by Rossman & Bracken, master plumbers. The buildings affected are those of the New-York Life Insurance Company, at Leonard and Elm Streets; the Hoffman House, the Flower Hospital, at Sixty-third Street and Avenue A; Murdock's residence, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fourth Street; the Bolkenhayn Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and the building at John and Nassau Streets.

The strikers include steamfitters, plasterers, carpenters, electric wiremen, hoisting engineers, elevator constructors, painters, and decorators. The delegates claim that Rossman & Bracken had secured many important contracts because they would not pay the union wages of $3.50 a day. The strikers are confident of winning.

No More Testimony in Palfrey Case.

The examination of Edward D. Palfrey before Referee Myer J. Stein closed yesterday. The substance of Palfrey's testimony was to the effect that his wife, Mamie M. Palfrey, who has been sued by Haas Brothers for a milliner's bill of $180, owns no property of any kind. The testimony related chiefly to the three-stone diamond ring which Mr. Haas claims Mrs. Palfrey displayed in his establishment. "If Mr. Haas testified to that," said Palfrey, "he perjured himself."

Judge McCarthy of the City Court signed an order yesterday, which was served on Palfrey, ordering him to pay a fine of $50 for contempt of court in using indecent language during his examination. The order calls for payment of the fine within five days, or imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail until paid.

The examination of John S. Osborn, which was to have taken place yesterday in Lawyer Stein's office, was transferred to the City Court, Chambers, where it will be continued.

Newport's City Officers Republican.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8.—Municipal officers for the year were elected to-night by the City Council. In nearly every instance old officials were returned unanimously. The principal ones were: Chief of Police—Harwood E. Read; Street Commissioner—Joseph P. Cotton; City Solicitor—William P. Sheffield, Jr.; Judge of Probate—Darius Baxter; City Auditor—Thomas A. Spencer; Harbor Master—Henry Gladding; City Sergeant—William H. Wescott. All are Republicans.

New-York Central Earnings.

For last month the gross earnings of the New-York Central Railroad system (mileage, 2,396,) were $3,044,995, an increase over December, 1893, of $64,808. The gross receipts for the quarter ended Dec. 31 were $11,318,228, a decrease of $509,683, and the gross receipts for the six months ended Dec. 31 were $22,159,050, a decrease of $1,880,708, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Mexican Boundary Dispute.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—The Guatemalan Minister, following instructions from his Government, is pursuing a very conciliatory policy. The indications are that the boundary dispute will be settled peaceably.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—79 East Tenth Street, Charles Leavit, dwelling; damage, $50.

2:20 P. M.—115 Broad Street, Henry Orth, restaurant; damage, $150.

2:25 P. M.—52 Ridge Street, Jacob Finkelstein, tenement; no damage.

3 P. M.—234 West Nineteenth Street, Parkhurst estate, chimney; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—529 West Forty-second Street, Mary Barron; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—221 West Sixty-sixth Street, Mr. Collins; damage, $400.

SCHOOL JANITOR STORY RETAINED

Said He Paid G. E. Glendenning for His Position in Brooklyn—Not Dismissed by the Board of Education.

The Law Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education, of which Max Bull is Chairman, made a report yesterday on the case of Edward Story, janitor of Grammar School No. 87, who recently confessed that he paid $250 for his appointment.

According to the report, Edward Egglecamp paid ex-Alderman Charles J. Volckenning $250 for the position last March, but was unable to get his bills audited because he had not been appointed by the Board of Education in the regular way. After working two months and three weeks for nothing, Egglecamp became tired of the place.

Story was then told he could have the position if he would pay George E. Glendenning $250. It was understood that he should also collect pay for the time Egglecamp had served and turn the money over to Egglecamp. Story agreed to this, paid Glendenning $250, and obtained the position. Then in a fit of contrition Story went to the Law Committee and confessed to the whole transaction.

The Law Committee was ordered to investigate the case. It concluded its report with a recommendation for the retention of Story as janitor of School No. 87, and to that the board agreed by a vote of 19 to 9.

Nothing was said about Volckenning's and Glendenning's connection with the case.

Volckenning was arrested while a member of the Board of Aldermen for beating his wife.

Glendenning is the Democratic leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and was the Democratic candidate last Fall for County Clerk. He is a Sealer of Weights and Measures.

BENJAMIN F. BLAIR DEFEATED

JESSE FULLER ELECTED BY THE JACOB WORTH FACTION.

Victory over ex-Naval Officer Willis and the Friends of Mayor Schieren in the Committee—A Disorderly Meeting.

By a vote of 83 to 73 Jesse Fuller of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, was elected President of the Kings County Republican County Committee last evening, defeating Benjamin F. Blair, the candidate for re election.

It was a victory for ex-Senator Jacob Worth and his faction over ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, and the friends of Mayor Schieren in the committee.

John D. Duchert of the Twenty-eighth Ward, was elected Vice President; Warren C. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Ward, Secretary, and Robert A. Sharkey of the Twenty-fifth Ward Treasurer. All are Worth men.

The County Committee did not get to work until after 9 o'clock, and it was 11:30 o'clock when the election of officers was called for. In the interim the committee squabbled over the question of seating contesting delegations from the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards.

It was finally decided to seat the McGinnis delegates from the Eighth and the Wagner delegates from the Fourteenth Ward, and let the contestants present their claims before the Committee on Organization.

Sheriff Buttling moved the nomination of committee officers, and Henry A. Powell of the Nineteenth Ward made a plea for harmony, concluding with a motion to appoint a conference committee of ten, representing each faction equally, to select officers who would be acceptable to everybody.

He said if such a course were not adopted the Republicans in the county would be defeated at the next election.

Mr. Powell's plea evoked very faint applause.

Luther W. Emerson of the Seventh Ward nominated Benjamin F. Blair, and he was seconded by Excise Commissioner George B. Forrester of the Tenth Ward, Jacob Schleusser of the Eleventh Ward, Joseph C. Cabbell of the Twenty-third Ward, and ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson of the Twentieth Ward.

John J. McGinnis of the Eighth Ward nominated Jesse Fuller.

The meeting was one of the most disorderly the committee has ever held. During the proceedings an injunction was served on the Secretary, J. K. Neal, to prevent the enrollment of the recently-elected delegates from the Fifteenth Ward.

Looks Favorably for Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Republican members of the House and Senate met in separate caucus this evening. John Meyer of Cook County was nominated for Speaker. This election, without a break in the Cullom forces, it is believed, settles the question of the Senator's re-election. His friends say that there has never actually been any combination against Cullom. William Mason's friends still talk hopefully, and think they can succeed in postponing the caucus until the Cullom opposition can unite on a man.

Orchids for Chamberlain O'Donohue.

City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue was sixty-one years old yesterday, and the clerks in his office presented him with a basket of beautiful orchids.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.

—Notwithstanding that its office was totally destroyed by the great fire on Saturday night, with its presses, type machines, and all other machinery, The Toronto (Ontario) Globe appeared on time Monday morning with a ten-page paper, which gave a good report of the fire and its usual supply of general news. The Globe rejoices that this was the first time in fifty years that it has suffered by fire, and that it saved all its books and accounts and the subscription lists.

—The Baldwinsville Gazette and Farmers' Journal announces that henceforth it will not be sent to subscribers, new or old, unless paid for in advance. Those who want it, the publishers say, will pay for it; those who take it just as a matter of accommodation and view with regret the day of settlement may take some other paper or read the almanac.

—The Providence Journal, having completed its seventy-third year on the 3d inst., marked the event by reproducing in fac simile the first page of its first issue, and promised to send a free copy of the Journal this year to any one who remembers seeing that first number when it appeared on that Winter's morning long ago.

—Pennsylvania has two veteran editors, each of whom has devoted more than half a century to a single newspaper. Thev are Theodore Schoch, editor of the Stroudsburg Jeffersonian, and John Adams Baker, editor of The Perry County Freeman. Mr. Schoch has edited his paper fifty-five years.

—The Democrats of Colorado have an excellent representative of their political views in The Denver Post. It is handsomely printed and is enterprising, and as it publishes the dispatches of the United Press its readers get the best news service.

—The Canandaigua Repository-Messenger, one of the most flourishing weekly newspapers published in Ontario County, is to be issued hereafter as a semi-weekly.

Theodore Hook's Improvisations.

A kind of burlesque on "Hamlet," by Theodore Hook, entitled "Ass-ass-ination," absolutely bristled with puns. Hook himself appeared in this and other pieces, in 1809, but on the occasion of his first performance he was so overcome by stage fright, and exhibited such palpable terror, that Mrs. Matthews had to support him, yet this is the man who became the first improvisatore of his time.

He would make up clever verses on the spur of the moment, and bring in the names of the company. It was thought he had a poser once with the name of a Mr. Rosenagen, a Dane, but after dealing with others of the company, he brought out this stanza without pausing:

"Yet more of my muse is required,
Alas! I fear she is done;
But no! like a fiddler that's tired,
I'll Rosen-agen, and go on."

—Temple Bar.

TRAMPS SEIZE A FREIGHT TRAIN

Fight on Some Pennsylvania Cars at North Elizabeth—Five Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 8.—Tramps attempted to take possession of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at North Elizabeth, about 10 o'clock to-night. The trainmen tried to put them off, but the tramps made a desperate fight, and the train hands were for a time at their mercy. Word was telegraphed to Police Headquarters in this city, and Sergt. Elmiger and a squad of policemen went to the rescue. They captured four men and took them to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as Henry Bretten, Peter Levison, James Sweeney, and Edward Swift.

Another tramp, Michael Doyle, after knocking down two of the trainmen, jumped on a passing freight train and rode to Jersey City, where he was caught and brought to this city and locked up. The affair caused considerable excitiment here, as there was a rumor that a passenger train had been seized and several persons killed.

For the Home Rule Fund.

The Irish National Federation of Philadelphia, through its Municipal Council, has forwarded to the national office of the organization in this city $1,000 for the Irish Home Rule Fund as its first subscription toward the coming fight with the House of Lords.

The New-York Council will also send $1,000.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. Their best help is PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chicksaw." E. & W. "Chicksaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

FORD—HICKOK.—On

NEW JERSEY LAWMAKERS

Organization Made Without the Slightest Friction.

DEMOCRATS LONELY IN BOTH HOUSES

Anti-Race Track Gambling Bill and Several Measures of Importance Introduced in the First Session.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The New-Jersey Legislature was quietly organized at 8 o'clock this afternoon. After the new members and officers were sworn in, Gov. Werts's message was received, and the usual number of copies were ordered printed.

The organization was accomplished absolutely without friction of any kind. The floral display was the most lavish ever seen here. Assemblyman Fleming, one of the lone Democrats, hailing from the famous old Horseshoe District of Hudson, was hidden behind a huge horseshoe made of the choicest cut flowers. Assemblyman

Gov. George T. Werts.

Schober of Essex, the saloon keeper whose canvass gave rise to more than the usual amount of comment last Fall, was honored with a large basket of roses and lilies from the Newark social organization which bears his name, and whose members came here in a body, wearing light overcoats, silk hats, and buttonhole bouquets.

When the nominations for Speaker were in order, the Democrats named James Usher of Hudson, and he got all of the six Democratic votes. By virtue of this distinction he was placed on the committee to escort Judge Cross, the successful candidate, to the chair. The Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House was O. I. Blackwell of Hunterdon. Mr. Storrs of Essex, the chosen leader of the Republicans on the floor, flooded the Clerk's desk with resolutions under which all the preliminaries of the organization were arranged. They were read and passed with such rapidity that the Democrats had scarcely any chance of checking their flow. When the resolution concerning the appointment of doorkeepers and pages was up, Mr. Usher, however, bounded to his feet with a substitute to reduce the proposed number. He called attention to the big bill which the State would have to pay for the services of these people.

"Why," rejoined Mr. Storrs, "the Republicans are moderate in this matter. The Democrats last year had the opportunity and the patronage, and they appointed double the number of servants."

"Yes, I know," shouted Mr. Usher, "but the times have changed," whereat the Assembly chamber rang with laughter.

Mr. Codding of Union secured the adoption of a resolution providing that the House sit as a Committee of the Whole on the 15th inst. to receive from the General Synod of New-Jersey and the New-Jersey Law and Order League a petition in support of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting race-track gambling and poolselling. Mr. Codding explained that the demand was for an amendment similar to the one adopted in New-York.

In the Senate the oath was administered to the following newly-elected Senators: Parry of Burlington, Ross of Cape May, Kuhl of Hunterdon, Herbert of Middlesex, Williams of Passaic, and Gould of Sussex.

The Democratic candidate for President of the Senate was Henry D. Winton of Bergen, and for Secretary George W. Dunham of Hunterdon. After the installation of the new officers, Mr. Daly of Hudson presented a resolution, which went over till next Monday night, "that each standing committee shall meet at least once a week to consider the bills referred to it, and after such meeting shall report to the Senate its action; and, further, such committee shall report finally upon all such bills within one week after the same are referred to it, unless further time be granted by unanimous consent of the Senate."

Forty-one bills were introduced. The most important were:

By Mr. Voorhees, abolishing the Courts of Common Pleas and substituting County Court Judges, to be elected by the people at the next State election; the present Judges to hold office until the first Monday in December.

By Mr. Winton, supplement to the Riparian act, relative to the Palisades; providing that hereafter the Riparian Commissioners shall not make any lease of any lands adjacent to or in front of the Palisades, unless there shall be inserted a provision looking to the permanent preservation of the Palisades as they now exist.

By Mr. Ketcham, abolishing days of grace on all commercial paper; act to take effect Jan. 1, 1896.

By Mr. Gruber, fixing the price of gas in Newark and Jersey City at $1 per 1,000 feet.

By Mr. Nutzhorn, a two-cent ferriage bill.

By Mr. Gruber, providing that ten consecutive hours, with one hour for lunch, shall constitute a day's work for all employes upon electric, cable, or horse cars.

By Mr. Gruber, fixing the price of gas in second-class cities at $1 per 1,000 feet.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. WERTS

The State of New-Jersey Is Practically Out of Debt—Reforms Suggested.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Werts says:

The financial condition of the State affords occasion for public congratulation. Notwithstanding the unusual monetary and industrial depression that has prevailed, the exhibit for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1894, is unequaled in the history of the State.

The report of the Controller shows a balance in bank Nov. 1, 1894, of $986,855.91. There is no floating debt, and, practically, the State is out of debt. The estimate of the Controller of receipts and disbursements for the current fiscal year is as follows:

Estimated receipts (exclusive of balance of $986,855.91 above shown) for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1895	$2,042,870.00
Estimated disbursements during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1895	$2,017,605.86
Balance	$25,264.14

Appropriations heretofore made, and balances due on such appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to $171,306.74, are outstanding and unpaid. Some of these unpaid appropriations are liable to be called for during the current year, others are not. But, assuming the above estimates of the Controller to be correct, it is evident that those appropriations, and any additional ones that your honorable bodies may make cannot be defrayed from current receipts. They will have to be paid from the balance on hand, to that extent depleting it. This fact should be borne in mind in all legislation involving an appropriation of public funds.

The cell capacity of the State prison is 700. The number of convicts at the date of the keeper's report, (Oct. 31, 1894,) was 1,026, an increase of 58 over the preceding year. I therefore recommend the passage of a new act appropriating a sufficient sum for the extension and enlargement of the prison, including a proper hospital and such other improvements and changes in and about the institution as may be deemed necessary or proper. I am decidedly in favor of a State reformatory, or intermediate prison, for youthful and first offenders, and, abstractly stated, I would prefer the erection of a reformatory to the enlargement of the present prison. But the necessity of the case demands immediate relief, and that can be afforded much more cheaply and expeditiously by the enlargement of the prison.

The experience of the last year has demonstrated that the capacity of the State Camp rifle ranges is too limited for the work required for them. Adjoining the camp ground on the south, lies a large tract of unimproved land. I recommend that measures be adopted for the acquisition of the land referred to. During the last year work has progressed upon the armory at Jersey City, which is now substantially completed. The erection of an armory has also been commenced in the City of Paterson, which will probably be completed within the next twelve months.

I deem it of great public importance that measures should be speedily taken by the State for its control of the sources of potable water within its borders. Sources of water supply are now sought to be acquired, and in many instances have been acquired by private individuals or corporations, that they may be held for speculative purposes and sold to individual municipalities to the exclusion of others. The time is at hand when the State should exercise its prerogative and secure for the common benefit what was intended for the use of all. I recommend legislation on the subject upon the lines of Senate Bill No. 42, introduced in the last Legislature.

The preservation of the Palisades in unbroken uniformity and grandeur is very much to be desired. This natural wonder, the Palisades, is now threatened with irreparable injury. At various points quarries have been opened and stone crushers erected. It is evident that the destruction of the Palisades can only be prevented by the intervention of the State. If your honorable bodies are disposed to legislate upon this subject, I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a commission of three persons, to serve without compensation, empowered to negotiate and agree for the purchase by the State of any land or lands, whenever, in their opinion, it shall be necessary to purchase the same in order to preserve to the public any feature or object of natural scenery, or to secure such lands for any public use or purpose, and with the concurrence of the Governor, (and other State officials, if thought best,) to consummate such purchase; or, if unable to agree with the owners for such purchase, and such lands are desired for any public use or purpose, then, with the approval of said State officials, to institute proceedings for taking such land by condemnation.

The advantage accruing from good roads cannot be overestimated. As a result of the legislation of last Winter, the laws relating to the construction of improved roads are, in some respects, conflicting or antagonistic. I am advised that a bill has been prepared for introduction at the present session, avoiding the difficulties referred to and making all provisions consistent with each other. Should the bill, when presented, be found satisfactory, I recommend its passage.

A law requiring all grade crossings to be abolished within a specified number of years and fixing a minimum number to be abolished in each year would permit the work to be done gradually and without undue inconvenience to the parties concerned.

It seems to me the objections to a pier in the river for the proposed Hudson River bridge are well founded, and that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of this State and to the harbor of New-York to permit it. On behalf of the State of New-Jersey, we should be prepared to resist it whenever occasion requires.

For several years past controversies have existed between persons engaged in the oyster industry in Delaware Bay and others claiming certain riparian rights or privileges. In pursuance of a joint resolution, a commission was duly appointed, and reported within ten days. Their report, with their conclusions and recommendations, was transmitted to the Legislature still in session, but was unacted upon by that body. The report is also appended to the report of the Riparian Commissioners for the year ending Oct. 31 last. The conclusions are as follows:

"1. That unless some radical change is made in the laws, the industry will be extinguished.

"2. That State control of the oyster lands, under proper regulations as to their use, is desirable.

"3. That dredging for natural oysters in the bay should be prohibited, either in whole or in part, for a period of years.

"4. That a 'rough-cull' law should be enacted—that it, a law requiring the dredger to separate the oysters from the shells of the bed, and thus prevent the carrying away of the beds themselves."

The following are the recommendations:

A law should be enacted providing for the leasing by the State to private persons of lands to be used for the cultivation of oysters, south of the "southwest" line, and for which a small annual rent per acre should be charged.

The case of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company stands thus: The courts of this State have decided that it has no irrepealable contract. The United States Supreme Court has not finally passed upon the question, and the company is maintaining itself in a position to secure such a final decision if deemed advisable to do so. The right of the State to take its property must be exercised within the next few years if it intends so doing. In this situation the company has expressed its willingness to execute and file the necessary instrument under the law of 1890, surrendering its claim to an irrepealable contract. Although the power to permit such surrender rests with the Executive, I have deemed it proper to submit the matter to your honorable bodies in order that you may, if you see fit, express your approval or disapproval of the proposition.

My own judgment, concurred in by the Attorney General, is that it should be accepted. I do not imagine that the State will ever engage in the railroad business or desire to acquire as State property the railroad of the Central Company. On the other hand, the advantage of the State of removing all doubt as to its right of taxation of railroads and canals and subjecting them, beyond question, to taxation "under general laws and by uniform rules, according to true value," is manifest. In the absence of your expressed disapproval I shall permit the surrender.

What is styled the "initiative and referendum" is exciting considerable public attention. While in exceptional cases the initiative might operate beneficially, I am convinced that its aggregate of woes would largely exceed the benefits. As to the referendum applied to legislative acts, I do not think it wise to provide that all laws passed by the Legislature should be subject thereto.

In my preceding annual message I directed attention to the necessity of reform in the manner of conducting primary elections. Without repetition here, I respectfully ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the portion of the message now referred to.

I suggest the wisdom of appointing a commission to revise the laws relating to corporations and present a bill for that purpose to the present session of the Legislature.

SEWELL MAKES A WINNING MOVE

Joint Caucus on the Senatorial Election to be Held Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned till next Monday night, when it is expected the joint caucus for United States Senator will be held. Just before the House adjourned Mr. Storrs of Essex announced that he had in his possession a petition signed by forty-two members of the House for a caucus on that night, and that, therefore, the caucus would be held. Since the Senate had expressed a desire for the joint caucus at that time, this action of the House will no doubt lead to a coming together of both houses.

It is an open secret that the friends of Gen. Sewell circulated the petition in question, and, as a consequence of the claims of the Murphy men that the vote on the question of joint caucus taken in the House caucus this morning was really a test vote regarding the strength of the respective candidates for Senator. At the morning caucus the proposition to hold the Senatorial caucus next Monday night was voted down, 30 to 24.

The House Republicans held their caucus at noon for the allotment of additional doorkeepers and pages to the several counties unrepresented. When this business was finished, Mr. Ginder of Mercer moved that the joint caucus for United States Senator be held next Monday night. Codding of Union objected, on the ground that no members had been sworn in yet, and that the motion was, therefore improper. The Chair sustained this objection, and, on a vote on appeal, the Chair was sustained. This is taken by the friends of Candidate Murphy to mean that he has more friends in the House than Gen. Sewell, and they are claiming that Murphy's election is now a certainty.

IGNORED BY GOV. TURNEY

His Message Does Not Refer to the Gubernatorial Fight.

TENNESSEE'S WEAK ELECTION LAWS

Democrats Hesitate to Call a Caucus, Fearing They Are Not Strong Enough to Keep Turney In.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Gov. Turney's message was read to both houses of the General Assembly this afternoon. The only thing that can be taken as a reference to the contested Governorship is the recommendation that the existing election laws be made more effective. A number of suggestions are offered to bring about this result, the main points of which are taken from the statutes of other States.

After referring to the different departments and public institutions, which are reported to be in good condition, Gov. Turney mentions the enormous costs of criminal prosecutions and urges a modification of the criminal code.

The Governorship continues to be the all-absorbing question, but it is as far from settlement as ever. The Democratic leaders are in a quandary as to whether to call a caucus, being afraid that they cannot secure the requisite number of members to carry out their plans, which are to keep Gov. Turney in the chair.

SENATOR WASHBURN DISAPPOINTED

He Fails to Get Pledges from Some on Whom He Relied.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—The event of the day in the Senatorial contest was the unsuccessful effort of the Washburn men of Minneapolis to get all the members from the Flour City to vote for Washburn. Representative Underwood was very outspoken in his opposition to Washburn. He said he would cast his vote for Congressman Loren Fletcher if the latter would allow the use of his name; if not he would vote for Charles A. Pillsbury.

The five Senators and Representatives from the Forty-sixth District announced positively this evening that they would vote for Nelson. A careful non-partisan survey of the field indicates that Washburn has 53 votes, Nelson 52, and the other 37 are non-committal and scattering. It was definitely decided to-night to hold a Senatorial caucus, which will be called by C. F. Staples of the House and W. B. Allen of the Senate. The date has not yet been fixed, but the impression is general to-night that it will be called for next Wednesday evening.

Several dark horses were about the hotels to-day, among them ex-Attorney General Clapp and ex-Lieut. Gov. Ives.

The Twenty-ninth Legislature assembled at noon, and the officers named at the two caucuses last night were elected. Gov. Nelson will deliver his annual address to-morrow.

GOV. McINTYRE INAUGURATED.

Colorado's New Magistrate in Favor of Free Silver.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 8.—The members of the Colorado State Legislature left the Capitol Building shortly before noon to-day, and, proceeding to the Tabor Opera House, met in joint session for the inauguration of Governor-elect McIntyre. The theatre was artistically decorated for the occasion. Lieut. Gov. Nichols presided, and, after a short prayer by the Rev. Thomas Uzzel, Mr. McIntyre was introduced and the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Hayt of the Supreme Court. This was followed by the delivery of the inaugural address. There was a reception at the Brown Palace Hotel to-night, and an inaugural ball at the Broadway Theatre.

Gov. McIntyre, in assuming the duties of Chief Executive, said that the people had, through the ballot box last November, conveyed to him with peculiar force the command that the law is to be impartially administered and enforced, and its supremacy maintained at all hazards. To the General Assembly he counsels the most rigid economy, and suggests that a few well-digested acts at this time would be vastly more creditable than many hastily considered and probably unwisely enacted laws.

He recommends legislation to abolish the issuance of company scrip in payment of wages; to eliminate the evil of bubble corporations, and to provide for a State Bank Examiner. Regarding monetary matters, he takes the ground that free coinage of silver is the thing that the country wants.

NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The Republican State Officers Installed at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8.—The administration which was installed in office to-day is Republican from top to bottom, and the people of the State look for them to make records and put the State in as good a financial position as under the former Republican administrations of Govs. Miller and Burke. There is a big Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, so there will be no question of who is responsible if things go wrong.

The new officers were elected by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 1,300, the average majority being 4,500.

Gov. Roger Allin of Grafton, Walsh County, is about forty-five years old, a practical farmer, and a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the people to a very marked degree, combining executive ability and sterling integrity with long and effective public service. His nomination was conceded many weeks in advance of the assembling of the Republican Convention at Grand Forks, where he was nominated by acclamation. He has served the people as a member of the Territorial Council, in the Constitutional Convention, and as Lieutenant Governor in Gov. Burke's administration. His majority at the late election was 6,181, and his plurality over Kinter and Wallace was 14,369.

Minnesota's Legislature Meets.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—At noon to-day the Minnesota Legislature met at the State Capitol. The results of last night's caucuses by the Republican members, forming the great majority of the houses, were not changed in a single instance. The caucus nominees for all clerical positions were elected without opposition. The few Democrats and Populists refrained from voting, and did not even compliment party friends with a hopeless nomination.

Gov. Nelson will meet the joint houses at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and deliver his message, which is awaited with a considerable degree of interest.

Nevada's New Officers Seated.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 8.—John E. Jones, elected Governor by the silver party of Nevada, was inaugurated this morning, and the other new State officers were also seated.

Kansas Lawmakers in Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Kansas Legislature convened at noon to-day. The House organization was perfected by the election of the officers nominated in the Republican caucus last night. The Senate was reorganized with practically the same officers that it had last year. Lieut. Gov. Daniels, Populist, will preside over the Senate until next Monday, when Lieut. Gov. Troutman will be inaugurated.

Gov. Lewelling's message will probably not be delivered until to-morrow.

Speaker of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—At a joint caucus to-night of the Republican and Populist members of the Legislature, which meets here to-morrow, Zeb Vance Walzer of Davidson County, was nominated for Speaker. He received thirty-six votes to twenty for V. F. Lusk of Asheville, and six for George R. French of Wilmington, all Republicans. No Populists were voted for.

The nomination of Walzer will, it is understood, hurt Mott's candidacy for Senator. The attendance at the caucus was small, being composed principally of Republicans.

Markham for a Dark Horse.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 8.—The Republican members of the Assembly held a caucus to-day, but failed to take any action on the proposed Gubernatorial contest. Governor-elect Budd will probably be inaugurated Thursday next.

Voting for the successor to Senator Perkins will commence in about two weeks. Perkins and De Young are the only candidates mentioned. Gov. Markham is looked upon as the dark horse.

A Victory for Elkins.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 8.—The Republicans met in caucus to-night and nominated W. Seymour Edwards of Kanawha Speaker of the House, and William O. Dawson of Preston Clerk. W. G. Worley of Preston was elected President of the Senate, and John T. Harris Clerk. This is an Elkins victory, and he will be nominated for the United States Senate by the caucus on the first ballot on Jan. 22.

SHOULD KILL COWS HAVING TUBERCULOSIS

Members of the Farmers' Club Believe the Disease Can Be Transmitted.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Institute Building, 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, to discuss the subject: "How Shall Tuberculosis in Our Herds and Dairies Be Remedied on Principles of Justice and Economy to the Public, to the Farmer, and to the Dairyman?"

Allen S. Heath, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, presided, and made the opening address. He urged that farmers must study carefully the subject of breeding from proper stock, and of feeding and stabling their herds according to the best hygienic principles. Sick animals should at once be separated from the well, and the greatest care taken about admitting strange animals to the herds.

It seemed to be pretty generally agreed among those present that further legislation was necessary in order to cope effectively with the disease. The discussion turned lagely to tuberculin as a test for the disease of tuberculosis in cows.

D. W. Munger of Brooklyn, who has charge of the estate of the late Charles Pratt, and who has had $3,000 worth of infected cattle killed in the Pratt herd at Glen Cove, L. I., said he believed the State should test all the cows in the State with tuberculin, isolate all suspected subjects, and kill those that were proved beyond doubt to have tuberculosis, and compensate the farmer for his loss.

Veterinary Surgeon C. T. Moadinger of Brooklyn said it was a great mistake to breed cattle for milk alone, as this tended to make cows more susceptible to disease.

Veterinary Surgeon Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania, where most careful experiments have been made upon tuberculosis in cattle, said that there was no doubt but that milk from cattle that had the disease, even where tubercles could not be found in the udder, contained the germs of tuberculosis, and transmitted the disease. He cited many instances in which the transmission of tuberculosis could be directly traced. He said that he was convinced from his study of the subject that the disease was contagious, and that diseased cattle should be killed. In the matter of legislation a conservative middle course was best.

The disease, he maintained, was not so prevalent as many supposed. In tuberculin, as a test for tuberculosis, he had the greatest confidence.

Among others who took part in the discussion were R. W. Finlay, J. S. Lamkin of Yonkers, E. G. Fowler of The American Agriculturist, James H. Ferster of the New-York College of Veterinary Sugeons, and F. S. Allen of Philadelphia.

Great emphasis was placed on the fact by several of the speakers that the highly-bred cattle of the East were affected to considerable extent with tuberculosis, while the Western beef cattle were comparatively free from it. It was held that the difference in environments was largely responsible for the greater prevalence of the disease in the Eastern States.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, rain or snow in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, northerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow, colder, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow in southern, fair in northern portion, colder northeasterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, rain or snow, colder, northeasterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain or snow in southeastern, fair in northwestern portion, colder, northeasterly winds. MARYLAND, rain or snow in southeastern, fair in northwestern portion, colder, northeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, rain or snow, probably followed by clearing weather, colder, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, rain or snow in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain or snow, colder, with a cold wave, northeasterly winds, becoming northerly. GEORGIA, rain in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in northern, fair in southern portion, colder, with a cold wave in northern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, clearing in the early morning, fair and colder Wednesday, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair and colder, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in eastern portion, northeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, winds shifting to easterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, colder, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, winds becoming southerly. INDIANA, fair, colder, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in southern, colder in northern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local snows, colder, northeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in western portion, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, local snows, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Norfolk and section. The pressure has fallen rapidly in the Northwest and continues to rise in the lake regions, New-England, the Middle States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest; it has fallen in the South Atlantic States. An area of high pressure is central in Missouri, and a new area of high pressure has appeared in Manitoba. The low pressure in the East Gulf States has moved slowly eastward and is now central in Georgia. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Northwest and has fallen from the lake regions to the Gulf. Rain has fallen in Southern New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Rain or snow is indicated along the Atlantic coast from Southern New-England to Florida. The temperature will continue to fall in the lower lake region and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and will fall in all Atlantic coast districts. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Tennessee—Charleston, 1.97; Strawberry Plains, 1.10; Clinton, 1.00; Loudon, 1.70; Rockwood, 1.47. Georgia—Resaca, 2.37.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

America's Cup Committee Notifies the Royal Yacht Squadron.

TALK OF POSSIBLE DEFENDERS

Herreshoffs Have Plans for an Enlarged Vigilant—Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club Called for Monday.

The America's Cup Committee met at the office of Commodore James D. Smith shortly after 10 o'clock to-day and formally accepted the Dunraven challenge of Dec. 6, subject to the modifications made by cable yesterday.

There were present Commodore Smith, Chairman, A. Case Canfield, Secretary; Latham A. Fish, J. Frederick Tams, and Gouverneur Kortwright. The cablegrams received yesterday from Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron were read and were deemed satisfactory. The recognition of the deed of gift under which the cup is held and the agreement to accept the custody of the cup subject to the deed, in case a British boat wins, covered the only point in contention, and the committee drafted the following cablegram, which was sent after the meeting adjourned:

Grant, Cowes:

Terms of challenge as modified by your cable of 7th are accepted.

SMITH, Chairman.

Commodore Smith said he did not think that Lord Dunraven will permit the substitution of the boat now building on the Clyde for A. B. Walker. This boat cannot compete if she is over 90 feet, and it is thought that she will exceed that limit. The fact that she is nearly ready for launching is in her favor, but Commodore Smith was of the opinion that Lord Dunraven himself wants the honor of taking the cup to England, if it is to go back this year.

Speaking of possible cup defenders, Mr. Smith said that there was lots of talk among members of the club about syndicates and about new boats, but nothing definite had been decided upon. He expected that in about a week the new cup defenders would be ordered, and the builders, whoever they may be, will rush things along, so that all the time necessary to trim them up can be had.

A well-known member of the club, speaking of the cost of a cup defender, said: "It would be scarcely worth while building a yacht to meet the British boat, unless she is an improvement over the Vigilant, Colonia, and Jubilee, the chief aspirants for the honor in 1893. I understand that the Herreshoffs have planned a yacht similar to the Vigilant, a centreboard boat, to be built of Tobin bronze, but of improved model, and with a larger sail spread, and that several yachtsmen consider the design as superior to that of the Vigilant. What the cost of such a yacht will be I cannot say definitely, but I have understood that the estimated price of building the boat and running and all, is $175,000. This would mean that the syndicate would have to be a large one."

It is said that these plans already prepared are for the syndicate made up by August Belmont and others. Mr. Belmont is to be the Treasurer.

The Philadelphia yachtsmen are now talking again of having a cup defender, and are likely to act definitely in a few days.

A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club has been called for next Monday evening, when the Cup Committee will present its report.

TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

The Dwyer and Croker Horses Sail on Saturday.

The horses which Richard Croker and M. F. Dwyer will race in England during the coming season will sail for England on Saturday of this week in the stock steamer Mississippi, of the National Transport Line.

The horses that will make up the string are Banquet, Dobbins, Don Alonzo, Stonenell, Harry Reed, and five two-year-olds, one of these being True Blue, a brother to Tammany, and another the much-talked-about colt Montauk, by Strathmore, out of Spinaway. This latter was deemed by H. Eugene Leigh the best yearling he had ever owned, and through C. J. Littlefield he was entered in a number of the great English stakes before Mr. Croker purchased him at the breaking-up sale of the Leigh & Rose stable. He is also in the Derby for 1896.

Hardy Campbell, who has had charge of the Dwyer and Croker horses, will go to England with the lot, and Willie Sims, the mulatto jockey, will go over in about two weeks to ride the horses. The animals will be trained at Newmarket Heath, and are sent abroad at this inclement season so that they will have ample time to get over the effects of the sea voyage, and become acclimated. Whether the horses will be fit to race by May is a mooted question among horsemen, but they believe that by shipping them thus early they may possibly be put in trim for the racing in the Fall. Certainly two such astute owners as the Messrs. Dwyer and Croker will not race their horses until they are ready and thoroughly fit.

Special stalls have been fitted up for the thoroughbreds on the amidship deck of the Mississippi, and they will be cared for during the voyage by the lads who have had charge of them at the Gravesend track. There is not a colored boy among them, so that Sims will be the only negro connected with the outfit.

Dobbins has been entered for the Ascot Gold Cup, in which he will have to meet the English crack Isinglass, deemed by many turf authorities one of the best horses ever raced in England. The distance is two and one-half miles, and this Mr. Dwyer believes is a distance at which Dobbins will show at his best. Mr. Dwyer always thought that weight-carrying ability and a distance are the forte of this son of Mr. Pickwick. Dobbins's lameness has apparently entirely disappeared.

Messrs. Croker and Dwyer will probably not go to England until March or April. When Mr. Dwyer gets on the other side he will take personal supervision of the training of the horses, and there is no better conditioner and no surer judge of the form of a racer than he is.

TO CONTROL COUNTRY CLUB MEETS

Annual Meeting of Steeplechase, Hunt and Pony-Racing Association.

At the annual meeting of the Steeplechase, Hunt and Pony-Racing Association yesterday it was decided to change the name to the National Hunt Association, and it will hereafter confine its attention to the control of country and hunt club meetings.

The following officers were elected: President—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Vice President—Ralph A. Ellis; Secretary and Treasurer—H. A. Buck.

The Hunt Club of Delaware County, Penn., was recognized by the association and elected a member. This club will give a meeting in the Spring. The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., claimed May 25, 28, 30, and June 1 as dates for its annual Spring meeting.

The Secretary's report shows that the membership of the club is now 447; registrations, 641; meetings during the year, 14; races run, 162; flat races, 59; hurdle races, 36; steeplechases, 67; amount of money won, $57,175. The amount of money won is larger by $26,140 than in any previous year of the association. Steeplechasing was the most prosperous.

The meets were as follows: May 12—Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Penn.; May 19—Meadowbrook Farms, Meadowbrook, Penn.; May 26, 28, 30, and June 2—Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; June 5 to 16—Country Club, Providence, R. I.; June 20 to July 7—Coney Island Jockey Club; July 4 and July 9 to Aug. 7—Brighton Beach Racing Association; July 14, 18, 21, 25, and 28—Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J.; July 23 to Aug. 25—Saratoga Racing Association; July 28—Swampscott Pony-Racing Association, Point of Pines, Mass.; Aug. 2 and 4—New-England Pony-Racing Association, Point of Pines, Mass.; Aug. 10 to 24—Long Island Pony-Racing Association, Parkway, L. I., N. Y.; Aug. 18—Narragansett Pier, R. I.; Sept. 4, 6, and 8—Newport Racing Association, Newport, R. I.; Oct. 2 to Nov. 7—Narragansett Racing Association, Providence, R. I.

During the year two offenders were ruled off the turf by the Stewards of the association—Owner James Casey, for an attempt after a selling race at Brighton Beach to blackmail Mr. Beard, and Jockey William Palmer, for his bad ride on Ingot in a steeplechase at the same course. The applications for reinstatement of both Owner Casey and Jockey Palmer were denied by the Stewards of the association, and they continue ruled off.

A GREAT SALE OF HORSES.

Some Famous Trotting-Bred Stock to Go at Auction.

A large number of horsemen visited Madison Square Garden yesterday in spite of the storm to inspect the trotting-bred stock assembled there for sale. The sale will be at auction by Peter C. Kellogg & Co., beginning at 10 o'clock this morning and continuing through the week, morning, afternoon, and evening. About 300 head are to be disposed of.

In the consignments are Alcantara, 2:23; Woodnut, 2:16½; Prince Lavalard, 2:29¼ at two years; Lavalard, his sire, and a son of Electioneer; Cobwebs, 2:12; Hilda S., 2:19¼ as a three-year-old; La Tosca, 2:15¾; Mary Mac, 2:18½; Hinda Wilkes, the famous young brood mare, already the dam of three in the 2:30 list; Pedlar, 2:27¾ at two years; Rumor, 2:20; Deputy, 2:19½; Czarina, 2:21; the pacers Mary West, 2:21½, and All My Own, 2:24½, and a host of other good ones.

The stock includes practically all of A. B. Darling's Valley Farm stud, the horses, brood mares, and youngsters of the High Lawn stud, at Lee, Mass., and consignments from the farms of J. Malcolm Forbes, Robert Steel, J. W. Daly, George J. Harley, Bowne & Cordova, J. W. Ogden, W. Harley Orr, H. D. & R. C. Thompson, A. B. Forbes, W. J. Sutton, and other well-known breeders.

The sale has attracted a large number of horsemen from all parts of the country, and there ought to be lively competition for the prizes of the sale.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

—The Tattersalls' sale of trotting stock which is to be held at the Buffalo Driving Park next week offers some strong attractions for buyers of all classes. The famous three-year-old filly Whirligig, 2:10, holder of the race record for pacers of her age, is wanted by a number of well-known turfmen for campaigning purposes next season, and Pattie D., 2:12¼; Doctor Caton, 2:18½, and Excellence, 2:19½, are other good ones for the circuit. The 100 head of young stock to be sold by C. J. Hamlin is said to include a great many handsome, stylish animals, suitable for park driving, which will interest those horsemen who look upon the trotter as a road horse rather than as a racing machine. Mr. Hamlin offers many of the sons and daughters of the great show horse Mambrino King, from dams of the no less handsome sire, Hamlin's Almont, Jr. Heretofore the Buffalo sales of trotting stock have been more satisfactory to buyers than to sellers, and there will be a good many bargain-hunters in attendance this year from among the dealers and speculators of New-York.

—The American Trotting Register Association of Chicago has obtained a temporary injunction restraining W. H. Gocher of Cleveland from selling his newly-published book containing records and pedigrees of all trotters and pacers that have beaten 2:30. The Register Association claims that Gocher's book is an infringement of the copyrighted Year Book, published in Chicago, one of the annual features of which is a list of all trotters that have made 2:30 records during the year. Mr. Gocher contends that the 2:30 list is not original with the Register Association or its predecessor, J. H. Wallace, and that such statistical matter is not properly a subject for copyright. This is a question which horsemen have long wished to see decided by the courts. Final hearing on the injunction proceedings is set for next Saturday, before the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland.

—R. T. Kinyon of this city has three racers that are wintering in the stables of George Spear at St. Paul, Minn. They are Sphinxetta, 2:14¾, at four years old; a pacer by Sphinx, out of Mollie Talbert, by Mambrino Gift, and Glenland and Ingelsant, full brothers, four and five years old, by Pilot Medium, out of a mare by Bay Middleton. Neither of the latter has a record. All three will be trained by Spear and raced in the West this year. They have been entered in the stakes at Galesburg, to which they are eligible.

—Gus Soergel of Buffalo has sold his bay horse Artell, by Wilkes Boy-Lily Dale, by Young Jim, to the Dygart brothers of Springville, N. Y. Artell is six years old, and, having been converted from a trotter to a pacer, is said to have shown a mile very close to 2:20 before the sale was made. Artell will be trained and raced through the Central New-York circuit during the coming Summer.

—Horsemen here to attend the Kellogg sale are uniformly of the opinion that Hamlin's pacer, Robert J., will beat the two-minute record easily next Fall. They say he could have done it last year if Hamlin had wished him to do so, but that he was reserved for a supreme effort the coming season.

—The well-known New-York road horse Reference, 2:18, by Referee, is now in Montreal, being trained for the races on the Jacques Cartier track, Feb. 5-8. A number of New-York trotting men have arranged to go to Montreal for the meeting, which promises to be one of the best of its kind ever held.

—A trotting meeting on the ice will be held at Whitehall, in this State, next week Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A kite-shaped track has been laid out, and $1,000 in purses are to be divided among the horses competing in the six classes.

—It is My Trinket of J. A. Shults's string that Monroe Salisbury will campaign next season instead of Kitty Bayard. The latter has ruptured a tendon sheath, and will not be trained. My Trinket is by Stamboul, 2:07¼, out of Trinket, 2:14.

—May Overton has leased his Electioneer stallion Bow Bells, out of Beautiful Bells, to W. W. Estill for the coming season, and Overton will breed all his mares to the veteran Wedgewood.

—W. H. Lockwood of White Plains has sixteen trotters in his string.

ABOUT THE THOROUGHBREDS.

—The horses of the Coughacres Stable, trained by Harry J. Morris, the one-time quite celebrated gentleman jockey, are wintering at Mr. Clyde's farm at Narberth, Chester County, Penn. The string consists of sixteen animals, and they will be ridden during the coming season by Frederick Littlefield, if there is racing over the New-York tracks during the coming season. Littlefield talks of going to New-Orleans to ride. Taral has already gone to the Crescent City, where the racing is now of a higher class than it has been for many years.

—Reports come from the West that Poet Scout has fully recovered from the lameness that promised to put an end to the racing days of this horse, that at one time seemed to be a real "clinker." Cy. Hughes has the horse in his charge, and believes he will turn out as good as ever this Summer. If he does so he will be a hard

CYCLERS' CLOSE BOWLING

Manhattans Beat the Atalanta Wheelmen by Narrow Margin.

CAPT. TERBELL'S EXCELLENT WORK

The Montauks Win Two Games from the Liberty Wheelmen at Avon Hall Alleys—Libertys Made Their Lowest Score.

A crowd of forty Newark "rooters" came to the Bowery last evening and saw Capt. Pelin's Manhattan "pin splitters" wallop the haughty "five" of the Atalanta Wheelmen in two of the best-played games in the wheelmen's bowling tournament. The visiting "rooters" took the defeat of their pets to heart, and refused to be comforted. The games were rolled on the Uncle Sam alleys.

In the first game the winning margin was four pins, and in the second eleven pins. The Manhattan Bicycle Club's team never rolled steadier, and the Atalanta men never worked harder to turn the tide in their favor.

Only one bowler succeeded in getting a score of over 200, and that fact shows how well-balanced was the play. That man was Capt. Terbell of the Atalantas. He got 206 in the first game, a score which topped that of any member of his team. Millar, in this game, got the baby score of the evening, 112, and afterward tried to tell the Newark "rooters" how it happened.

Toward the close of each game the work of both sides was particularly exciting, the Manhattans displaying finishing power of the Garrison stripe.

The form of the winners in the second contest was particularly pleasing to the local "rooters," and when they shot past the eight-hundred mark the leather-lunged young men did nothing but howl for a full two minutes.

Staubach displayed good form in the opening game, but fell off in the second. Capt. Pelin was not at his best by any means. The other three members of the Manhattans were steady in every frame, Farland doing the best work.

Terbell's bowling was a delight to the enthusiasts. His 206 score in the opening game won him lots of applause, and, when he made 192 in the second, the crowd pronounced him a "corker."

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	4	6	138
Staubach	2	5	3	160
Fraenckle	2	4	4	152
McFarland	5	3	2	191
Bartsch	4	2	4	165
Total	14	18	18	806

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	1	5	4	140
Halsey	2	2	6	131
Smith	2	5	3	160
Terbell	4	3	3	192
Olozaga	5	2	3	172
Total	14	17	19	795

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..77 133 221 309 400 474 582 675 754 806
Atalanta 89 164 201 354 448 524 603 668 721 795

Averages—Manhattan, 161 1-5; Atalanta, 159.
Scorers—Joseph Oatman and Charles Budd. Umpire—John R. Post, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	2	4	4	148
Staubach	0	5	5	125
Nonnenbacher	1	5	4	138
McFarland	4	5	1	188
Fraenckle	3	3	4	156
Total	10	22	18	755

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	0	3	7	112
Halsey	1	3	6	134
Rudd	1	4	5	131
Terbell	5	4	1	203
Olozaga	2	6	2	168
Total	9	20	21	751

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..78 157 231 304 377 457 529 607 680 755
Atalanta 76 146 236 311 381 448 526 603 687 751

Averages—Manhattan, 151; Atalanta, 150 1-5.
Scorers—Joseph Oatman and E. Allen Smith.
Umpire—John R. Post, Jr.

LIBERTY TEAM TROUNCED.

Tate's Montauks Outbowl Them at the Avon Hall Alleys.

The Liberty Wheelmen's bowling team was very much surprised last evening when the Montauks, led by Capt. Tate, beat them out in the first game at the Avon Hall alleys. And when the Montauks repeated their dose the Libertys were still more surprised.

Schwalbach and his bowlers seldom fail to get one game of a series in the wheelmen's tournament, and the loss of two last evening greatly puzzled them. The Captains of the two teams made their first appearance for a long time in the opening game, and Schwalbach beat Tate by 15 pins. In the second game the Libertys rolled as if they never saw an alley before, and got the lowest score of the season. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	4	4	167
Tate	2	1	7	110
Darby	3	2	5	133
Frost	5	2	3	179
Schenck	5	2	3	190
Total	17	11	22	779

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	2	6	2	169
Taylor	3	6	1	181
Schwalbach	1	3	6	125
Dere	0	1	9	95
Kenyon	3	3	4	155
Total	9	19	22	724

FRAMES.

Montauk 87 177 266 342 394 475 549 597 698 779
Liberty 78 149 206 286 362 436 513 569 653 724

Averages—Montauk, 155 4-5; Liberty, 144 4-5.
Scorers—James Tumey and C. W. Greer. Umpire—S. D. Gees.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	6	2	161
Tumey	0	1	9	92
Darby	1	5	4	142
Frost	2	4	4	149
Schenck	6	1	3	178
Total	14	17	22	722

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	1	3	6	126
Taylor	3	3	6	127
Sheppard	1	1	8	97
Dere	1	6	3	154
Kenyon	1	4	6	123
Total	5	17	29	627

FRAMES.

Montauk 55 129 219 308 381 453 537 610 653 722
Liberty 66 139 193 252 311 367 445 509 573 627

Averages—Montauk, 142; Liberty, 125 2-5. Scorers—W. O. Tate and C. W. Green. Umpire—Thomas Anderson.

INTERCLUB BOWLING CONTESTS.

Excellent Rolling by Brooklyn Teams Gooderson's Fine Game.

Bowling was resumed in the Interclub League in Brooklyn last night, after a "lay off" of two weeks. The bowlers, however, were none the worse for absence from the alleys, as fairly good scores were made in nearly all the games. At the Knickerbocker Club the home five succumbed to the Montauk Club representatives in two games. Two games were decided at the Aurora Grata Club, where the home club had the Carleton Club representatives to contend with. The series resulted in a tie, each team capturing a game. The first game the home rollers won, with 91 pins to spare, they rolling up the grand total of 888 pins. Gooderson carried off the individual honors in this game, he making a grand finish for a total of 212 pins.

The Carleton players turned the tables in the second game, winning rather easily. Charley Ebbetts helped the victors considerably with his score of 193.

At the Lincoln Club alleys both the home and Columbian Club fives won a game. The first contest was won by the visitors by 18 pins.

The Union League and Hanover Club teams rolled two games at the former's alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Catlin	1	4	5	138
Rose	2	4	4	149
Simpson	1	4	5	138
Bollinger	3	4	3	172
Remsen	1	5	4	145
Total	8	21	21	742

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	2	4	4	153
Callaghan	3	2	5	154
Allen	0	7	3	154
Swan	1	5	4	144
Hoyt	2	5	3	178
Total	8	23	19	783

SECOND GAME.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Rose	3	7	0	188
Webster	2	2	6	136
Simpson	0	4	6	127
Bollinger	2	2	6	134
Remsen	5	1	4	177
Total	12	16	22	762

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	5	2	175
Callaghan	3	4	3	170
Allen	2	3	5	148
Swan	1	5	4	148
Hoyt	2	4	4	150
Total	11	21	18	791

FIRST GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	4	4	2	212
Holste	4	5	1	198
Tucker	2	5	3	150
McClement	3	6	1	179
Kirkland	4	1	5	149
Total	17	23	10	888

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	3	6	1	186
Lincoln	1	4	5	137
Van Sicklen	2	2	6	130
Ebbetts	5	3	2	161
Frankish	1	3	3	183
Total	12	20	18	797

SECOND GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	2	4	4	149
Holste	4	2	4	165
Tucker	0	9	1	173
McClement	2	7	1	163
Kirkland	1	2	7	119
Total	9	24	17	775

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	3	5	2	173
Lincoln	2	3	5	141
Van Sicklen	1	8	1	160
Ebbetts	5	3	2	193
Frankish	1	5	4	150
Total	12	24	14	827

At Lincoln Club:

FIRST GAME.

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	1	5	4	146
Bannister	5	2	3	169
Swaney	2	6	2	165
Olmstead	1	7	2	163
Fetterolf	1	6	3	157
Total	10	26	14	800

COLUMBIAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	2	5	3	152
O'Connor	2	3	5	138
Langan	4	4	2	171
York	2	4	4	152
Wilson	4	5	1	192
Total	14	21	15	813

SECOND GAME.

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	2	5	3	156
Bannister	3	4	3	163
Swaney	1	4	5	143
Olmstead	3	6	1	180
Tetterolf	2	7	1	182
Total	11	26	13	827

COLUMBIAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	1	5	4	148
O'Connor	0	7	3	155
Langan	2	4	4	156
York	2	3	5	138
Wilson	0	4	6	124
Total	5	23	22	772

Lincolns Beat Bachelors.

A bowling game between the Batchelor and Lincoln Club teams was rolled on the Lincoln Alleys Monday night, and resulted as follows:

BATCHELORS.		LINCOLNS.	
Ferdinand	157	Croft	180
Sanford	133	Woodruff	246
Cox	130	Price	224
Struthers	175	Matthews	151
S. C. Cook	162	J. H. Cook	161
Stuart	123	Palmer	135
Morris	204	Page	161
Furman	168	Carss	129
Lucas	184	Watkins	199
Safford	167	Cleland	145
Total	1,623	Total	1,731

The game was the second of a series of three. The Batchelors won the first.

BITS OF BOWLING NEWS.

—The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn bowling tournament was begun Monday night. Two games were called. The non-commissioned staff beat the field and staff, 555 to 476. The scores of the winners were: Tyree, 81; Coffin, 103; Hopkins, 130; Weiner, 149; Jaffray, 92. All the members of the team were sergeants. Field and staff scores were: Col. Austen, 89; Major Luscomb, 100; Capt. Jarrett, 102; Lieut. Pierson, 89; Major Cochran, 96. The second game was a victory by Company D over field music, 542 to 464. Company D's scores were: Pierce, 131; Craig, 82; Foster, 104; Howell, 150; Post, 75. Field music: Drant, 85; Barrett, 100; Stryker, 88; Bull, 88; H. Clark, 103.

—The following have been elected officers of the Young Men's Christian Association Bowling Club of Yonkers: President—Samuel Hunt; Secretary—Harvey Slade; Captain—W. F. Schneider. The club announces that it is ready to consider challenges from other clubs in the vicinity.

—The Terrace City Bowling Club on Monday evening lost the first game in a series with the Yonkers Bowling Club on the association alleys in North Broadway, Yonkers, by 158 pins.

—The finals in the American Bowling Union tournament will be played on Carruther's alleys, in Brooklyn.

RACING TEAM FOR MEXICO.

Speedy Cyclers to Visit Principal Tracks This Winter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—An American racing team under the management of F. E. Spooner will travel in Mexico this Winter, racing at all the large cities of the republic and in Texas, returning for the American racing circuit next June. The team will consist of five racing men, a trainer, and the manager. James Levy, the Chicago racing man, is now in Mexico.

In the team will be L. D. Cebanne of St. Louis, holder of the quarter-mile unpaced record of 0:25; Dr. A. I. Brown of Cleveland; the speedy quarter-miler, with a world's record of 0:28 3-5 in competition; L. A. Callahan of Buffalo, road and track champion; E. F. Leonart of Buffalo, whose straightaway record is 1:35, and A. J. Nicolet of Chicago, who will do trick riding and photographing. Frank Lyman, trainer of Bliss in 1893, will have charge of the training.

The party of ten leaves Chicago Sunday. Three days will be spent at Laredo in opening a new track. The City of Mexico will be reached Tuesday, Jan. 22, and a race meet will be given there Wednesday, Jan. 23, a holiday in honor of the King of Spain.

During a long stay in Mexico race meets will be attended at Guadalajara, Puebla, Monterey, Durango, and San Luis Potosi. In all of these cities are tracks and live cycling organizations, the sport having taken a firm hold upon public fancy throughout the country. The City of Mexico has but lately completed an ideal third-mile track near the city's centre, in a twenty-five-thousand dollar athletic grounds. On the return trip the party will stop over at El Paso for the opening of the track there, and will then continue on through the large cities of Texas.

The cycling clubs of Mexico have arranged this trip through Messrs. Roberts and Pomeroy, a cycle-dealing firm in Mexico City. The Mexicans know nothing of pacemaking and run the contests side by side. Their records are all unpaced and are fast. The Mexican Reception Committee meets the team at Laredo and accompanies it throughout its travels. Receptions, balls, and dances will be tendered the visitors, who will also be taken on long detours to historical points.

CYCLE TRACK FOR BROOKLYN.

Liberty Wheelmen to Build a Modern Race Course in the Spring.

The Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn are perfecting plans for a modern cycle track for that city, and the probabilities are that it will be ready for use in the Spring. The scheme has been kept a secret for some time, the club desiring not to say anything about it until a piece of ground suitable for a track had been secured.

An option on a large plot has been secured in a convenient part of Brooklyn, and when a second estimate is made on the cost of constructing the track and necessary buildings the work will doubtless be pushed.

A prominent manufacturer is said to be the backer of the enterprise. It is understood that he is ready to spend all the money necessary to get a track up to date in every detail.

The committee having charge of the preliminary arrangements for the track is composed of D.M. Adee, Clemens Weiss, Alexander Schwalbach, and H. J. Valentine. These gentlemen have based all their inquiries on the supposition that the track is to be a three-lap affair and of cement.

Some New Professionals.

Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board has increased the professional bicyclists' list. For violating the amateur rule, the following have been made professionals: S. L. Cassedy, Mellville, N. J.; John J. Gillen, Newark, N. J.; F. O. Elkhelm, Magnus Gross, A. S. Ellrich, Harry Peper, New-York; Frank Bernard, Dominici Zicardi, Fred. Foster, Brooklyn; G. I. Knapp, H. Albers, I. B. Allen, Holt McKiernan, W. T. Secor, James Golden, Charles Golden, Charles Kistler, Longmount; Ray Plum, Erie; G. W. Havener, Fort Collins, and Robert Norcross, Greeley, Col., and T. R. Little, Stockton, Cal.

Mr. Raymond desires, through a mistake, to withdraw G. L. Solomon, Waco, Texas, and Linn Coon, Sherburne, whose names were published in the official organ as professionals. Paul Von Beekman, who is at present in Louisville after records for the Cyclone Combination Company, has been declared in Class B, and S. P. Wilson of Phoenix, Arizona, and A. W. Galpin of the same place, have also been placed in the semi-professional class.

New Manhattan's Cycling Club.

E. Beekman Underhill, Jr., Director of Cycling of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, has called a meeting of the wheeling department of that organization for to-morrow evening. It is intended to take another step toward permanent organization on this occasion. Officers will be nominated, and Mr. Underhill will address the cyclists. It is the intention of the department to have an organization for the pastime, and not for the sport, and, although a number of racing cracks may be members, their presence will not signify anything in that direction. About sixty members of the club have expressed a desire to join the cycling department, and there are others, Mr. Underhill says, who stand ready to join when the department is organized.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The progressive euchre party and kaffee klatsch at the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen on Monday evening was very enjoyable, about 100 members being present. Two desirable prizes were won in the euchre game. The first, a sterling silver handled penknife, was captured by Charles McLaren, and the second, a sterling silver cigar cutter, went to Henry Strugnell.

—Early in March the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will move into its new clubhouse in Amity Street, near the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y. The house will be very conveniently arranged for the cyclists. It is proposed to celebrate the acquisition of the new house in an appropriate manner.

—An entertainment on lines new to cycle clubs is being arranged by the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn for the evening of Feb. 22. The affair will probably take place in Avon Hall, in Bedford Avenue. Those in charge of the arrangements are Frank E. Doup, D. A. Sammis, and Alexander Schwalbach.

—A very interesting lecture is being given in the principal cities by Thomas G. Allen, who, in company with Sachtleben, made a tour of the world on a bicycle. Over 2,000 views are used to illustrate the talk on "Asia Turkey, Persia," which is his most interesting lecture.

—A party of prominent cyclists from the Riverside Wheelmen visited the theatre of the New Manhattan Athletic Club last evening to witness the vaudeville show. They were the guests of E. Beekman Underhill, Jr., one of their clubmates.

—The newly-elected officers of the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn are as follows: President—W. C. M. Hotze; Secretary—R. W. Dye; Treasurer—O. Weinpahl; Delegate to the National Assembly—Richard Waiff.

—Cycle shows are being planned everywhere. San Francisco now wants one in February, and will probably have it. According to the talk a race tournament will also be held in conjunction with the exhibit.

—Miss Jessie Baldwin, who rode in a six-day race in the old Madison Square Garden, has been married to a wealthy Englishman of the name of Baird-Jackson.

—The Buffalo track in Paris, on which Zimmerman rode his first race as a professional, was recently damaged $2,000 worth by a severe storm.

—"Charlie" Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen intends to race extensively during the coming season. "Jack" Knowles will train him.

—"Freddy" Titus has been proposed for membership in the new Manhattan Athletic Club. So has "Johnny" Johnson, the 1:35 4-5 man.

JONES AND PALMER WIN.

They Defeat Wing-Shots Edey and Nathaniel by Fourteen Birds.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 8.—An interesting live-bird match was shot in the rain at the Westminster Kennel Club grounds here to-day, which resulted in a victory for C. Floyd Jones and J. K. Palmer over W. S. Edey and R. C. Nathaniel. The match was at 200 pigeons a side, the winners to receive a silver trophy.

Palmer did the best work, killing 85, with no less than 7 dead out of bounds. Floyd Jones got the second best score, his number of kills being 84. The latter also made the longest run of kills in the match, 27, Palmer having a run of 23. Nathaniel, who has recently shown good form in two matches with Fred Hoey, scoring 89 in both matches, was clearly off his form, being credited with only 78. Edey, who shot well at times, scored but 77, falling down very badly on his last 25. The birds were a remarkably fast lot, which, in a great measure, was responsible for the low scores.

Jones and his partner made 169 against 155 by their opponents. Their margin, therefore, was 14 birds. The summary follows:

C. Floyd Jones, 28 yards.—0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 • 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 • 1 2 1 1 • 1 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 0 0 1—Total, 84.

J. K. Palmer, 30 yards.—2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 • 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 0 2—Total, 85.

Team total, 169.

W. S. Edey, 30 yards.—2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 • 1 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 1 1 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 • 1 0 2 2 0 2—Total, 77.

R. C. Nathaniel, 28 yards.—0 2 2 2 2 • 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

RAILROADMEN CELEBRATE

The Nineteenth Anniversary of Their Y. M. C. A. Clubhouse.

ADDRESS OF FOUNDER VANDERBILT

The Witty Speeches of Col. John J. McCook and Chauncey M. Depew — Favorable Report of the Secretary.

The nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night at the clubhouse, 361 Madison Avenue. Despite the snow and rain, the members and their families were present in sufficient numbers to fill the hall of the institute.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, through whose generosity the building was erected and equipped, presided. With him on the platform were Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Col. John J. McCook, receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittridge.

Neither Mr. Vanderbile nor Dr. Depew has missed one of the nineteen anniversaries.

A chorus of members from the Wagner offices sang several hymns, and then, after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kittridge, Mr. Vanderbilt made a short address, giving in outline the work of the past year at the institute. He was greeted with applause.

"The work during the year, here and at the several branches," he said, "has been carried on in its even course, though with growing interest. This is as it should be. We do not expect or desire any sudden and great outburst of enthusiasm, but rather a steady growth of interest and usefulness. It is one strong point for congratulation that the year has seen us established in the new addition to our building.

"The year has been of more than usual success in the strength and growth of interest among our members. I will not go into statistics, except in a few particulars. The membership has grown from 2,644 to 2,940, and the attendance here from 194,533 to 233,631. The average daily attendance here has grown from 530 to 649, and the total daily attendance here and at the branches has increased from 1,231 to 1,369.

"This is a very gratifying showing. The necessity for the enlargement to the building has been shown by the fact that the receipts from the lunchroom have more than doubled, while the use of the gymnasium and the accommodations for sleeping have largely increased.

"It has been a source of pleasure to me to learn from time to time from the Secretary of the growing interest manifested in our religious meetings. I sincerely hope that all our members will take an interest in these meetings.

"I bespeak for the future a continuation of that same hearty co-operation between the members and the management which has been characteristic of the past, and which has been the strong and sure foundation of our success."

G. A. Warburton, the general Secretary, told in detail how the railroad branch had grown during 1894. There were furnished 83,070 lodgings and 18,664 baths, and the receipts from the lunchroom amounted to $23,338.75. Books were taken from the library by 1,272 members.

"We may congratulate ourselves on our success," said the Secretary, "by this fact—it is certain that if the railroad men did not find here what they want they would not come. Taking into consideration the fact that the employes of the Central and other roads are so widely diffused, we make a splendid showing.

"This work is not a charity. It is a practical combination of railroad men, employers and employes, for their mutual benefit. It is a good thing for the companies, and it is a good thing for the men. This is the only agency which has practically taken up this problem and solved it."

Col. McCook's address was an eloquent intermingling of wit and pathos. He poked fun at Dr. Depew for having, as he declared, got his head examined by a phrenologist, and he showed the members the pictures of Mr. Depew's head as they appeared in a recent issue of an illustrated phrenological journal. In the article Mr. Depew was described as having a sanguine temperament, and Col. McCook read with much apparent relish the comment of the writer that "a sanguine temperament does not produce the highest genius, but is conducive to luck. You seldom find such characters in the church or the jail."

Col. McCook quoted Dr. Depew's phrenological diagnostician as likening his contour to that of the Apollo Belvidere. That made Dr. Depew and Mr. Vanderbilt laugh heartily, in company with the audience.

Col. McCook said he was glad to report that, thanks to the influence of the example set by Mr. Vanderbilt, steps were under way by the railroads at St. Louis to establish at the Union Station there a railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for their men based on the plans of the New-York prototype.

"In this day," he said, "we hear much of the natural rights of men. It is important to distinguish real rights from fancied rights. The natural rights of one man do not interfere with the natural rights of another. Some men do not think it right to work for another man. But there is nothing nobler in human character than true service. Many thousands of railroad men in America are rendering true and noble service to their companies. There are men on the railroads who perform as brave deeds as were ever performed in war."

Col. McCook described thrillingly the heroic conduct of Engineer Root and Fireman McGowen in saving themselves and 200 passengers from the great forest fire last year at Hinckley, in the Northwest.

Mr. Depew retaliated on Col. McCook in his speech.

"The Colonel and I," he said with a smile, "occupy different relations to the railway world. Both are useful. Both are equally useful. Col. McCook is an attorney sometimes, and sometimes he's a receiver. They are convertible terms."

Mr. Depew got some fun out of Secretary Warburton's statistics. "You remember," he said, that when we started the railroad branch there was only one bath a year, and the solitary bather was put on the platform at our anniversaries as an exhibition. Now we have 19,000 baths, which have led to 39,000 lunches. This shows that cleanliness, godliness, and appetite go together."

He referred to the industrial depression of the last two years, and said times were constantly growing better. "At our next anniversary," he said, "this room will not hold the happy men who have been put back at work on the roads.

"The railroads are the mainspring of the country. No matter what they say, they cannot do without us. The farmer, the manufacturer, the storekeeper—none could do without the railroads.

"The railroads have reduced the cost of living, have increased the purchasing power of money, and have not taken a dollar out of anybody's pocket. Every year the people get 50 per cent. of the amount of all the railroad stocks and bonds in the shape of dividends. Who get the other 50 per cent? The stockholders—3 per cent. in dividend, and 47 per cent. in abuse.

"Stop the railroads of the United States for three months and two-thirds of our people would die of starvation. If the strike brought on last Summer by Debs had lasted ten days longer, thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands, would have starved to death.

"We hear a great deal about the Government taking control of the railroads. It would be the very worst thing that could happen."

PROPOSED BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Would Join with the Tilden Estate in a Library—The Latter's Trustees Have Not Yet Reached a Decision.

A proposal has been made by Columbia College to the Trustees of the Tilden Library Fund for the consolidation of Columbia's library of 200,000 volumes with the proposed Tilden Library.

The college offers to give land on the site of its new buildings, at Morningside Heights, on which to erect a library building, to be known as the Tilden Library. The college would also give some help toward erecting the building and maintaining the library.

Andrew H. Green, a Trustee of the Tilden fund, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times what action would be taken by the Trustees, regarding Columbia's proposal.

"It is impossible for me to say what course the Trustees will take," he replied, "because they have not yet fully decided. There are many reasons both for and against the plan. The main one against it is that Gov. Tilden wanted to found a library expressly for the people, and the proposed library would not, in my opinion, fulfill that desire. All I can say is that the Trustees will give proper consideration to the proposition of Columbia College and will act with discretion, doing the best they can for the city with the funds at their disposal.

"My own idea for the disposition of the fund is a consolidation of the libraries of New-York City. I have outlined a paper not yet published, showing how such a consolidation could be effected. I believe that such a library would serve the best interests of the reading public."

The amount of funds at the disposal of the Trustees is $2,000,000. When Mr. Tilden died he left $6,000,000 to found a free library for the city. But his will was contested by those claiming to be his heirs, and when taken to the courts was found to be invalid.

Judge Lawrence and Judge Daniels wrote opinions sustaining the will and Judge Van Brunt wrote one against it. When taken to the Court of Appeals the main trust in the will, the library trust, was overthrown by a majority of one, three voting for it and four against. And it was in this way that the city was deprived of the great benefaction which Gov. Tilden intended for it.

The $2,000,000, which constitutes the present library fund, came from Mrs. Hazard, who was willing to compromise with the Trustees for that amount.

A gentlemen familiar with the matter said yesterday:

"As matters stand now with the Tilden trustees, they can do very little toward establishing such a library as Mr. Tilden contemplated. The $2,000,000 that Mrs. Hazard, Mr. Tilden's niece, made over to the trustees of her uncle's estate for the library has been found inadequate.

"By combining with Columbia the the Tilden trustees could secure a monument worthy of Mr. Tilden. Columbia would furnish the site and give the Columbia library, consisting of between 200,000 and 300,000 volumes, as a nucleus. The Tilden trustees could divide their $2,000,000, using half for a building fund and investing the other half as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books exclusively. The proposed Columbia library building planned by McKim, Mead & White is admitted to be the best-designed structure of the kind possible. The most experienced experts were consulted in formulating the plans. Its estimated cost is $1,000,000.

"The library would be for all time known as the Tilden Library, though forming a part of Columbia College. It would be distinctly a monument to New-York's great Governor, and, of course, it would be for all time preserved as a public library, offering free access to all comers. The location would be admirable, just in the centre of a great and growing district. From every standpoint a union between the Tilden and Columbia library plans would be for the benefit of all concerned."

Decision in Knibbs Valve Case.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States may affect a case against this city involving the payment of about $11,000,000, in defending which the city has already paid more than $100,000 in fees.

The case just decided was brought by Christopher C. Campbell against the City of Haverhill, Mass., for damages and royalties for using the Knibbs patent relief valves on all fire engines. Campbell is the assignee of the patentee. The suit was brought in the United States court, but the attorneys for Haverhill claimed that the Massachusetts Statute of Limitations was good as against the plaintiff's claim, and the Supreme Court took that view of it.

The Knibbs patent relief valve is used on every fire engine now built, and, of course, on all fire engines belonging to this city. Campbell sued this city in 1877, and now claims damages amounting to $11,000,000. The case is still in litigation. It could not be ascertained yesterday in what condition this litigation was, or whether the city could plead the New-York Statute of Limitations.

Good Government Club E.

The new clubhouse of Good Government Club E, at 145 East Eighteenth Street, was opened last night with a house warming. A reception was also given to the Campaign Committee, which acted last year, and to the members of the club who watched at the polls last election day.

Informal speeches were made by O. O. Nadal, Boudinot Keith, and F. Hopkinson Smith, the writer. Among those present were Robert Underwood Johnson, Ernest Ingersoll, C. C. Buell, W. B. Woodford, E. F. Bliss, Jr., and Sheriff Tamsen.

Came to This Port for Repairs.

The Russian bark Hans, Capt. Dahlberg, which sailed from Pensacola, Dec. 14, with a cargo of timber, bound for Queenstown, experienced heavy gales in the Gulf Stream. The sea was very high, and the vessel strained badly, springing a leak near the stern post. The cargo also shifted. Capt. Dahlberg decided that the best course would be to head for this port, and effect repairs. The vessel arrived yesterday afternoon. It has not yet been decided whether it will be necessary to discharge the cargo.

President Wetmore's Retiring Dinner.

Edmund Wetmore, the outgoing President of the Republican Club, presided at the regular monthly dinner of the club last evening. More than sixty club members were present, including Mortimer C. Addoms, J. P. Foster, John Sabine Smith, Abraham Gruber, Henry Gleason, H. De Milt, Henry L. Einstein, Myer L. Isaacs, L. L. Van Allen, L. E. Chittenden, W. P. Wakeman, W. L. Findlay, Frank D. Pavey, Prof. Mott, and Gen. Burnett.

Capt. Haughey's Son Found.

The Pittsburg, (Penn.,) police authorities yesterday found William, the fifteen-year-old son of Police Captain Haughey, who ran away a few days ago.

The Captain received a telegram to that effect late in the afternoon. On receipt of the message he started for Pittsburg to bring his son back. The boy is bright, and, notwithstanding his age, is nearly six feet in height.

LAUGHING OVER DEFEAT

Business Democrats at Dinner Talk of the Future.

JACKSON'S MEMORY STIRRED THEM

Speeches by Evan Thomas and Judge Daly Urging Members of the Party to Profit by the Past.

No jollier or happier lot of men, thoroughly satisfied to look forward to the ultimate success of their party principles, although badly defeated at the last election, ever sat down to dinner than those who attended the dinner of the Business Men's Democratic Association's annual banquet in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans at the Plaza Hotel last night.

They made merry over their defeat and spoke hopefully of the future. With the image before them of sturdy old Andrew Jackson, whose day it was, and the heroic work which he accomplished, they declared that they would stand by their principles in the future as they had in the past and never surrender.

The dinner was held in the westerly end of the hotel dining room, which was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, palms, and ferns, and a band played many thoroughly democratic airs during the dinner.

Evan Thomas of the Produce Exchange presided. Seated at the main table with him were Justice Joseph F. Daly, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. John McAnerney, Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Col. Charles McK. Loeser. When the coffee and cigars were reached Mr. Thomas said:

It gives me much pleasure to greet such a delightful company as we have here to-night. Democrats all and believers in our country and party. It is very gratifying to be able to state that the few resignations that have occurred in our association in the last year have been fully made up by new members and that we stand to-day as strong in numbers and in faith as we have ever done.

It will be a comfort to Democrats all over the land to know that our organization remains intact, and that at the proper time and place we are ready and able to repeat in the future the same good work we have done in the past. With our association as a rallying point and nucleus came the grand parades and mass meetings of 1884, 1888, and 1892, sending strength and joy to Democrats everywhere.

We are still on deck, and if the people who have temporary control of the State do not give us good government, we are prepared to lead good citizens to overthrow them.

Letters of regret from President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, and Senator D. B. Hill were read. At the conclusion of Senator Hill's letter, three cheers were given for him.

Chief Justice Daly was then presented to the diners, and made a felicitous speech, in which he congratulated his fellow-Democrats that party prospects were no worse than they are. He alluded to the terrible party experience of two months ago, and continuing, said:

Is it because principles or men are out of date? Men can become shop worn as well as goods. It should be principles with a party, not men.

No voter does his duty who shuts his eyes to the morals of his party candidate and supports him solely upon his political faith. We regained power with a candidate who, if he was not outspoken, indifferent, and brave, without regard to party consequences, was nothing. No party has any principles which are not higher than the candidates. Without proper men principles will never be supported.

When the man presented is unfit for Democratic votes, let him be buried beneath the vote of honest contempt; the party will triumph more fully in the end.

I would say the same to Republicans that I do to you Democrats. We are all equally citizens of this country, to which we owe our duty before we do to our party. He who intrusts his country to improper hands cannot be a thorough citizen.

He then jokingly alluded to the currency question, and, making a personal matter of it, said: "The man who would hasten the departure of our greenbacks is no friend of ours."

Ex-Chamberlain Crain then spoke on the future of the city, and said:

We are going to have a larger and a greater city, which will ultimately be the greatest in the world, and we are going to shape our municipal government to fit that city, and the business men must see to it that the consolidated city will be founded on wisdom and justice.

He advised the club to appoint a committee to look after the affairs of the new city, and assured them that the Republican Legislature will consider their wishes. Continuing, he said:

"We should have some men who are above the average politician who will strive to bring to the city the prosperity that rightfully belongs to it."

Col. McAnerney then made a witty speech, in which all joined him in laughing at the mistakes made by the party in the past and pledged him to aid to regain supremacy in the future.

He spoke strongly in opposition to the idea of centralization and said: "Let us hate and detest the powers of centralization lest the day may come when our liberties will be done away with." Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. Charles McK. Leoser, and William J. Fanning also spoke. Among those present were:

Asa A. Alling, C. C. Shayne, James H. Parker, John J. Gilroy, F. S. Williams, Col. Hugh O'Donoghue, W. De H. Washington, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., J. C. Watson, I. C. Wickes, H. Hildburgh, Rollin M. Morgan, Porter V. Ransom, Charles B. Peet, James W. Boyle, Antonio Rasines, J. Rhinelander Dillon, M. J. Ahern, P. C. Meehan, C. A. King, William L. Mitchell, Colin McLean, John Slattery, Samuel Guthrie, James W. Wilson, Matthew J. Murray, F. A. Williams, George P. Morgan, William O'Brien, Charles F. Allen, and George W. Anderson.

Julius D. Mahr, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., Thomas G. O'Connor, Frederick Korb, W. A. Graham, D. C. Calvin, M. W. Carr, James Butler, S. S. Nicholas, W. S. Temple, Edward Owen, Chevalier Charles Barsotti, Peter Garrahan, M. M. Looram, Evening Post, Morning Journal, Daily News, New-York Mercury, New-York States Zeitung, John J. Friel, Edward J. Curry, Henry J. Mahr, James H. Snyder, John T. Schneider, George W. Olivit, Edward Zimmer, M. B. Miller, W. H. Duckworth, M. Rittenhouse, Jacob Groy, John A. Dunn, William J. Fryer, Samuel McMillan, Cornelius O'Reilly, Alexander Meakim, Albert Meyer, New-York World, New-York Times, The Sun, New-York Herald, John B. Manning, L. J. Callanan.

John A. Sullivan, James S. Coleman, T. J. McBride, John A. Henneberry, John W. McDonald, Nelson Smith, Nathaniel Myers, E. D. Neustadt, John C. Klatzl, H. D. McCord, R. F. Bloomer, W. B. Young, W. I. Young, John A. Mapes, Thomas Barrett, Adrian T. Kiernan, Jorn G. O'Keeffe, Herman Ridder, John H. Inman, E. L. Ridgway, Franklin Pierce, William Hayes, Edmond Huerstel, John O'Sullivan, James Doyle, J. S. Carney, Alexander Reed, Franklin H. Stevens, Fred B. Gurney, C. A. Willis, W. B. Blackwell, John Guth, George F. Gantz, S. Ellis Briggs, Henry A. Rogers, and Theodore W. Myers.

Evangelical Alliance Prayer Meeting.

The third day's session of the week of prayer of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States was held yesterday afternoon, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. A paper on "The Church Universal" was read by R. Fulton Cutting. The Rev. Dr. Barrows, the Rev. Dr. Birmingham, Dr. Knowles, William H. Parsons, and Col. Van Rensselaer were present. To-day's subject will be "The Nation," by Frank Moss.

LET A TROLLEY CAR RUN WILD

An Intoxicated Motorman in Jersey City Put on Full Speed and Dashed into a Truck.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 8.—Passengers by Trolley Car No. 154 of the Consolidated Traction Line, which runs between this city and Newark, had a lively time on the trip that began at 7:50 this morning. The motorman, William Irwin, twenty-four years old, of 27 Market Street, Newark, was responsible.

After the car had run out of the shed and through Exchange Place into Montgomery Street, it was noticed that the speed was something above the average, and that Motorman Irwin was swaying from one side of the platform to the other, without any apparent consciousness of the rate at which his car was traveling.

Truck drivers who saw Trolley Car No. 154 coming lost no time getting out of the way and giving it clear passage. With an undisputed right of way in his favor, Motorman Irwin managed to reach Grand Street and Pacific Avenue without an accident, but at that point he encountered a truck belonging to Havemeyer's sugar house. The driver of the truck had been compelled to take the up track in order to allow a car going down town to pass. He was just swinging back to the down-bound track when Motor No. 154 came along.

Motorman Irwin apparently did not see the truck. At all events, he made no effort to lessen the speed of his car or to avoid a collision, but dashed into the truck. As the vehicle was heavily loaded, the impact was disastrous to the trolley. The platform was twisted so that it was almost torn off, but Irwin escaped injury.

The passengers were thrown from their seats, but none was injured. A policeman who was called found Irwin bolstered up against the car door, and also discovered that he was so intoxicated he could not stand. The policeman was obliged to call a patrol wagon to take the motorman to the police station, where he was locked up. In the meantime, all the trolleys traversing Grand Street were stalled, and traffic was delayed until the damaged car could be hauled out of the way. The starter says Irwin's car came in from Newark late, and as he was obliged to send the car out again as soon as it arrived, he did not notice the man's condition. Several of the angry passengers threatened to make complaint against the conductor on their arrival at Newark, as they thought he must have known the motorman's condition, even if the starter did not.

There was also some excitement on Trolley Car No. 344 of the Montgomery Street Line, at 9 o'clock. Smoke and flame were seen issuing from the controller box, and persons who touched the box received a smart shock, but no material damage was done beyond burning out the wires. Police Captain Cox, who was on the car, says the motorman called the attention of the company's officials to the condition of the box before starting, but was told to "go ahead."

DEBS AND HIS ADVISERS NOW IN JAIL

State Conventions of Labor Organizations Meet at Albany.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Eugene V. Debs and the other officers and Directors of the American Railway Union went to the Cook County Jail to-day to begin serving the sentence recently imposed on them for contempt of court. There was no formal procedure. During the day the men dropped in, one by one, and surrendered themselves to the Marshal. The appeal to the Supreme Court will be presented the latter part of this week, being now in course of preparation. The chances are that the prisoners will be obliged to remain in jail for at least two weeks before the Supreme Court can be heard from.

Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court refused to quash the indictments against Debs, Howard, and other officers of the American Railway Union, and trial was set for Jan. 22. The count charging that the stopping of the mails was intentional and felonious was stricken out. District Attorney Milchrist announced that the prosecution of ten American Railway Union men whose names appear in the omnibus indictment would be dropped, as the evidence against them was not sufficient for conviction, and the Government did not desire to make a drag net of the case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The New-York State branch of the American Federation of Labor convened here to-day in annual session. About sixty delegates were present. Twenty unions were added to the State branch during last year.

The address of President Harris recommended that special effort be made to defeat for re-election legislators who ignore the demands of organized labor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The sixth annual congress of the Knights of Labor Assemblies of the State convened here to-day. Eighty delegates were in attendance.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE SATOLLI IS COMING

Will Arrive To-morrow and Have a Reception at De La Salle Institute.

Francis Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, is expected here from Washington to-morrow afternoon accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. Frederick Rooker, D. D. They will be the guests of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Mgr. Satolli will be met at the station in Jersey City by two of the brothers and taken to De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, where he will be received by Brother Justin and the Faculty of Manhattan College. There will be a reception at 7 o'clock in the evening. The programme includes musical selections by the band and Glee Club of Manhattan College, speeches in English and Latin by the students, and a response in English by Father Rooker on behalf of Mgr. Satolli. The reception is given to indicate that the Brothers of the Christian Schools are pleased at the result of the work accomplished by Mgr. Satolli in this country.

Among those expected are Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop Burke of Albany, besides over 100 priests and many laymen. Mgr. Satolli will return to Washington Friday, and Brother Justin will soon leave for the Bahamas.

Officers of the Training School.

These officers of the New-York City Training School for Nurses for 1895 were declared elected, as a result of the previous month's election, at yesterday's regular meeting, held at 137 West Twenty-first Street:

President—Miss E. V. Burr; Vice Presidents—Miss Nora Dodson and Miss Grace Forman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. M. Fenlon; Corresponding Secretary—Miss R. P. Forman; Financial Secretary—Miss J. L. Simmons; Trustees—Miss N. Z. Foote, Miss E. V. Burr, Miss Grace Forman, and Mrs. F. M. Fenton, who were re-elected, and Mrs. M. E. Pratt, Miss N. C. Drew, Miss K. B. Holden, Mrs. McIsaacs Watson, Miss C. Shearer, Miss C. Burnham, Mrs. Mitchell, and Miss M. T. Dowling.

The officers were installed in a very unconventional way. The presiding officer had each one take hold of a piece of pink ribbon and say she would try to fill her office acceptably. Then one of the ladies encircled her several times with the ribbon, to the general amusement of everybody.

The society expects soon to endow a permanent bed in St. Luke's Hospital.

Societe Francaise L'Amitie Ball.

The twenty-second annual masquerade ball of the Société Française L'Amitie, which is composed of stewards, head waiters, and waiters, will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Jan. 10. The proceeds are to go to a fund to support disabled members, and widows and orphans.

Special Merino Underwear Sale

New Wool Tariff Prices.

We shall place on sale, this morning, 350 dozen English, White Merino Underwear of standard make, in a complete line of sizes for Men, Women and Children.

Men's Shirts and Pants $1.50 each.

Ladies' Vests, High Neck, Long Sleeves; Drawers to match, ankle length, $1.25 each.

Children's Vests, Long Sleeves; Pantalettes, ankle length, 95 cents each.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear on the second floor.

This is a most desirable lot of fine English goods, just imported and worth double the prices asked.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—John O'Neill, proprietor of the hotel at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, and also of the hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, assaulted William Golden of Mott Haven, a summons server, who served him with a civil summons last night. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

—James Burke, twenty-seven years old, was rolling around in the street at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue yesterday when he was arrested. In the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, he picked up a cuspidor, and declared that he was going to knock out the brains of another prisoner. He was taken to the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital.

—George S. McCloud, an accountant of Orange, N. J.; Rodney C. Raymond, an accountant of Morristown, N. J., and Thomas A. Wilson, a dry goods clerk of Orange, N. J., were ordered to leave the Standard Theatre last night for annoying the actors. They then made a disturbance in the lobby and were arrested.

—Major Pond announces the fourth annual course of illustrated lectures by Charles Sprague Smith, to be given in the Berkeley Lyceum on Mondays at 3 P. M., Jan. 14, 21, and 28, and Feb. 4, 11, and 18.

Brooklyn.

—Detective Sergeant John Becker, who was recently accused of protecting saloon keepers who violated the law in the Sixth Precinct, was tried yesterday before Police Commissioner Welles and acquitted.

—The Rev. James De Normandie of Boston will lecture to-night in Association Hall before the Brooklyn New-England Society on "John Elliot, the First Preacher to the Indians."

—Ex-Mayor David A. Boody lectured last night in Association Hall on "How a Busy Young Man May Obtain an Education."

—The Rev. James Taaffe, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise Place, is ill with pneumonia.

—Postmaster Andrew D. Sullivan, who is ill with grip, was reported yesterday as feeling better.

Long Island.

—At the annual election of the village of Sag Harbor, held Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Trustee—C. H. Vaughn; Clerk—John M. Woodward; Collector—Gabriel Halsey; Commissioner—Peter Silvey. The vote polled was 603.

—The inquest into the cause of the death of Frederick Baker has been again adjourned three weeks, as the physicians who had charge of the autopsy have not completed the analysis of the contents of the dead man's stomach.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has awarded the contract for the construction of a branch to its Montauk Division, from Bridgehampton to Amagansett.

Yonkers.

The Board of Excise reports that 215 licenses of all kinds were issued last year, for which the board received $15,955, which has been paid into the City Treasury, except $455 received in December and thus far this month. The expenses of the board during the year were $1,186.45. The board denied thirty-two petitions for licenses.

—The sessions of the extra class for study in connection with the university extension course of lectures on geology were resumed yesterday when Dr. A. V. W. Jackson met the woman's division in the Institute Building, in Palisade Avenue. The men's division met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening.

—At the public installation of officers of Kitching Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Warburton Hall, this evening, the members of the Ladies' Circle will be present and their officers will also be installed. Department Commander Sholts will officiate for the post and Mrs. Smith, the Department President, for the circle.

—The Salvation Army had a social tea for soldiers and their friends Monday evening. Capt. Crawford, who presided, delivered an address. The army band furnished music.

—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church last evening delivered his lecture on "Lincoln" at Millerton.

—John T. Courtney has purchased from John Copcutt property on the east side of Warburton Avenue, 25 by 98, for $11,925.

—Franklin A. Rigby, Secretary of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, was taken ill with the grip yesterday.

—The Park Hill Country Club had the first of its January dances in the clubhouse last evening.

Westchester County.

—The annual visit of the Board of Supervisors to the Catholic Protectory, which had been set for to-morrow, has been postponed until Thursday of next week.

—There are many cases of the grip in various parts of the county. Thus far they have been of a comparatively mild nature.

—The ice in the Lower Hudson broke up considerably yesterday and floated away with the tide.

LACE CURTAINS.

We commence to-day and shall continue throughout this week the sale of a complete assortment of Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ and 4 yards long, at one-half former prices.

On examination it will be found, that this class of goods has never before been offered at such low prices.

A fine line of Brussels Points we offer at a reduction of 40 % from former prices.

Upholstery fabrics, suitable for Hangings, in choice colorings, at $1.50 and $2.00 per yard; formerly $3.00 and $4.00 respectively.

Table Covers, in all sizes and qualities, at moderate prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

EIGHTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1895.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks,	$410,495.19
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection,	504,853.18
Real Estate,	1,666,572.17
Loans on Stocks,	125,100.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages,	519,894.34
Interest due and accrued,	46,524.22

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
United States Currency	6 per cent.	$275,000.00	$303,875.00
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 " "	1,000,000.00	1,150,000.00
State of Georgia, (Registered)	3 1-2 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
New-York City	3 " "	505,000.00	516,362.50
Topeka City, Kan., Internal Improvement.	6 " "	110,782.95	114,106.44
City of Richmond, Va	5 " "	50,000.00	53,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Spl. Assessment Warrants	6 " "	31,648.50	31,648.50
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,750.00
City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, City Improvement	6 " "	16,000.00	16,480.00
Nebraska City, Neb., Paving District	7 " "	19,000.00	19,665.00
City of Atchison, Kan., Internal Improvement	7 " "	5,000.00	5,175.00
Kansas City, Kan., Improvement	7 " "	6,500.00	6,727.50
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., Reorganized First Lien	6 " "	200,000.00	218,000.00
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. First Mortgage	4 " "	112,000.00	114,800.00
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. First Mortgage, (1909)	7 " "	110,000.00	121,000.00
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co. First Mortgage (S. F.) (1906)	7 " "	102,000.00	118,320.00
New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad First Mortgage Registered (1903)	7 " "	100,000.00	125,000.00
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. First Mortgage Registered (1900)	7 " "	100,000.00	117,250.00
Valley Railway Co. of Ohio, Consolidated Mortgage Gold	6 " "	100,000.00	50,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. R'y Co. First Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000.00	115,000.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Co. 1st M'tgage (Evansville Division) (1920)	6 " "	100,000.00	96,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated M'tgage, (1914)	7 " "	100,000.00	128,500.00
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Co. First Mortgage (1910)	6 " "	100,000.00	109,000.00
West Shore Railway First Mortgage Guaranteed (Registered)	4 " "	100,000.00	105,000.00
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk R. Co. First Mortgage (1921)	6 " "	100,000.00	85,000.00
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac Railway Co. First Mortgage Guaranteed (1917)	6 " "	100,000.00	69,500.00
Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburg Railway Co. First Mortgage Guaranteed (1900)	7 " "	75,000.00	87,000.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage (1930)	6 " "	50,000.00	62,750.00
Alabama Central Railroad 1st Mortgage	6 " "	50,000.00	54,000.00
Savannah & Western 1st Con. Mt'ge Gtd.	5 " "	50,000.00	27,500.00
Virginia Midland Railway Company General Mortgage Guaranteed Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000.00	48,000.00
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1917)	6 " "	50,000.00	29,500.00
Standard Gaslight Co. 1st Mortgage (1930)	5 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
Des Moines Water Works Company of Iowa 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1909)	6 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mortgage	5 " "	45,000.00	36,000.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mortgage	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

2000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each,	$100,000.00	$102,000.00
2000	"	Morris & Essex Railroad Co.	50 "	100,000.00	160,000.00
1100	"	New-York Central and Hudson River R. R.	100 "	110,000.00	108,487.50
1000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Preferred	100 "	100,000.00	119,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Preferred	100 "	100,000.00	111,500.00
1000	"	Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000	"	United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	100 "	100,000.00	236,000.00
1000	"	Lake S. & Mich. South. R'y Co.	100 "	100,000.00	134,500.00
500	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Pfd.	100 "	50,000.00	44,000.00
200	"	Amer. Ex. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	31,000.00
200	"	Mer. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
200	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	41,000.00
200	"	Nat. Bank of Com. in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	18,600.00
200	"	Merch'ts Ex. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,200.00
200	"	Nassau Bank	50 "	10,000.00	16,000.00
400	"	Nat. Broadway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	23,500.00
100	"	Hanover National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	31,000.00
100	"	National Bank of the Republic	100 "	10,000.00	15,000.00
100	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	19,000.00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	17,500.00
200	"	National Butchers & Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	7,750.00
200	"	Holland Trust Co.	100 "	20,000.00	20,000.00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	48,000.00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co.	100 "	5,000.00	14,500.00
45	"	Long Island Loan & Trust Co.	100 "	4,500.00	9,450.00
					$9,159,836.54

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,369,289.00
Unpaid Losses	568,252.06
Unpaid Reinsurance, Commission on Uncollected Premiums, and other Claims	151,867.70
Net Surplus	1,070,427.78
	$9,159,836.54

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Henry A. Hurlbut, William Sturgis, John R. Ford, Oliver S. Carter, Henry M. Taber, Daniel A.

Wednesday
Jan. 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLICE BOARD RULINGS

Roundsman Goodwin Is Restored to Duty and Gets Back Pay.

APPLICATIONS FOR RETIREMENT

Charges Against Thomas Gill Are Dismissed—Tie Vote in the Martin Case—Those Gambling Dens.

The Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the Commissioners were present, with President Martin in his accustomed place at the head of the table.

The first important business was the restoration of Roundsman John W. Goodwin to duty, and the payment to him of $5,000 back pay and $1,143 legal expenses. Goodwin was attached to the Oak Street Station when, on Aug. 14, 1889, he was compelled to resign. That day, while driving near the station with his wife, he was upset. He was slightly injured, and was carried into the station, where he was charged by Capt. Carpenter with intoxication. His written resignation was immediately demanded. Goodwin reluctantly signed the paper, but after the signature wrote the words, "under duress." Sergt. McGann, acting under Capt. Carpenter's orders, erased these words. The Police Commissioners accepted the resignation.

Goodwin fought the case in the courts for reinstatement. His triumph came yesterday. His full back pay would have amounted to more than $5,000, put he agreed to compromise on that sum, providing the costs of the trial were paid. He was assigned to duty in Tremont.

An opinion was received by the Commissioners from the Corporation Counsel in which he held that, under the law, the policemen must pay their transportation fares and telephone rates.

A communication from the Civil Service Board was read declaring that the following members of the force had been illegally appointed and advising that they be dropped from the rolls:

Roundsman Joseph Devlin of Union Market, Patrolmen Dennis Keating and Adolph W. Rehage of East Eighty-eighth Street, Herman F. Ludwig and John Flatley of Mulberry Street, Richard Burke of East Thirty-fifth Street, Edgar F. Douglass of East Sixty-seventh Street, John R. Krushinsky of Morrisania, John Dowling of Tremont, and Solomon Cohen of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. These are the officers who, it is claimed, obtained their appointments through fraudulent civil service examinations. It was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether the board had power to dismiss the officers named.

The following policemen applied for retirement: Detective Sergeant Charles Kush, Detective Officer James C. Montgomery, Patrolmen Edward Grady of Eldridge Street, Thomas Burleigh, Leonard Street; Thomas H. Reid, East Twenty-second Street; William H. Authes of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, John Farrell, Harlem court, and Matthew Looram, Church Street. The applications were laid over.

Detective Sergeant Charles O'Connor, Patrolman Thomas Carlin of Leonard Street, Daniel Doyle of Old Slip, David Harvey of Oak Street, Henry Heaviside of Oak Street, John Markey of the Grand Central Station, and Doorman Solomon F. Brundage of High Bridge were reported by the Board of Surgeons to be permanently disabled. All have been on the force twenty years. Their applications for retirement were laid over until the next meeting.

The patrolmen of the Madison Street Station asked permission to sell tickets for a benefit to be given in aid of the family of the late Thomas Heaphy, a patrolman of that precinct. Commissioner Sheehan moved that the permission be extended. President Martin thought that it would be a bad precedent to establish, and suggested that a subscription be taken among the members of the department, from the Commissioners down. This suggestion prevailed.

Commissioner Kerwin, who tried the case of Policeman Thomas Gill of the Fifth Street Station, against whom charges had been made by Hannah Rosenthal, moved that the charges be dismissed. This was done. The charges against Capt. Grant of the Madison Street Station were also dismissed. The striking cloakmakers had complained that he interfered with their parade.

The action on the case of Patrolman Thomas Marlin of the Morrisania station was not unanimous. He had been charged with drunkenness. Commissioners Martin and Murray voted to dismiss him from the force, but Commissioners Kerwin and Sheehan voted to dismiss the charges against him, as they did not believe that the evidence sustained them. Patrolman James Corbley of the High Bridge station stays on the force, but the charges are not dismissed. Corbley was dropped for being found in a liquor store and having a bad record generally. A number of offending policemen were fined and Patrolman John J. McCrary, at his own request, was transferred from the West Forty-seventh Street station to Oak Street.

Commissioner Murray introduced a resolution, based on the allegations of an afternoon paper, to the effect that poolrooms, gambling houses, and disorderly houses had opened up actively since the adjournment of the Lexow committee. No places were specified where the law was being violated. The resolution called upon Superintendent Byrnes to make an investigation.

After the board had adjourned, a prominent member of the police force said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the allegations about vice breaking out again on the adjournment of the Lexow committee were not based on fact.

More Money Needed in Two Cases.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges, with many thanks, the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for three worthy cases:

Emma Robbins, $50; "P. F. R.," $30; Frederick H. Betts, $25; A. B. Ansbacher and "E. V. J.," $15 each; Francis E. Barlow, Dr. W. C. Jarvis, S. Michelbacher, $10 each; "O. C.," "A. M. S.," Mrs. E. T. L., "S. F.," Miss C. Halstead, "Bassanio," "C. W. A.," $5 each; J. Gould's Son & Co., $3; "M. A.," $2; "An Old Soldier" and "I. H. N.," $1 each.

Sufficient money has been received for the artificial leg for the young girl, but more money still is needed for the infirm and friendless man of seventy-nine years, and for the bedridden, incurable man whose wife is unable to support them both. Further gifts for both of these are earnestly desired.

Neck Broken by a Hanging Wire.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—Peter McKenna, aged fifty-five years, a teamster, met with a peculiar accident this afternoon. While driving into the yard at 73 Nash Street, a telephone wire, which had become unfastened and hung down, caught the man under the chin, breaking his neck. The horse continued, and the man fell to the sidewalk.

FLORIST M'CULLOUGH DISAPPEARS

Because He Was Unable to Pay His Debts in Brooklyn He Deserted His Wife.

Robert J. McCullough, a florist of 82 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has disappeared, leaving his wife and a number of creditors to mourn his departure.

Mr. McCullough left Brooklyn last Saturday, immediately after closing his store. He did not tell his wife of his intention, but quietly went away. He had planned his departure with great care. He first sent a package of letters addressed to different persons to John L. Burleigh, a lawyer in the Garfield Building, with the following note of explanation:

Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1895.

Col. John L. Burleigh, Garfield Building, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: The accompanying letters please hold in trust for the parties to whom they are addressed and deliver the same to them personally. You know how hard and up-hill my road has been for the past two years. As I can see no prospect of a change for the better, I intend leaving Brooklyn to try my fortune far away from my old home. Don't let anything be said against me. I have fought a hard fight and I have failed. But with energy and determination, I expect to redeem myself and pay every dollar I owe. Good-bye, and accept my thanks for the many favors you have shown me. I remain, yours truly,

ROBERT J. McCULLOUGH.

When Mrs. McCullough found she had been deserted by her husband, she moved with her furniture to the home of her mother-in-law, who lives in a flat at 355 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. There she was seen yesterday, but she said she was absolutely ignorant of her husband's movements.

Mr. Burleigh said he was totally in the dark regarding Mr. McCullough's departure. He believed, however, that McCullough was an honest man, and would eventually pay his creditors every cent he owes them.

Mr. McCullough owes H. H. Dickinson for rent, and he also owes Richard G. Stabelford of 8 Poplar Street on several notes.

Mr. McCullough is about thirty-two years old. He was formerly employed by a florist at 82 Montague Street, and bought him out four years ago.

His business of late has been poor, and it is supposed that he became desperate over his financial embarrassments and resolved to seek better fortunes elsewhere.

"LITERARY" PUSH-CART MEN

Speculation as to Why They Frequent Upper Nassau Street.

Nothing is more noticeable at the holiday season than the sudden increase in the numbers of street fakirs, who hawk their wares from push carts stationed in the gutters.

What these men do eleven months in the year is a problem. But at the approach of Christmas and New Year's they turn their attention to the sale of trinkets and cheap books. Most of them seem to have "literary" tastes. They lay in stocks of reprints of well-known authors, which they dispose of for 3 and 5 cents each.

The great centre of the industry in this style of book is on Nassau between Ann and Beekman Streets. There were a dozen or more push-cart litterateurs in that neighborhood yesterday. It is interesting to speculate as to the reason for the location of the push-cart second-hand and cheap-book business in this section. Probably it is because in former days, along back in the "sixties," and early "seventies," when Leggat's, at Theatre Alley and Beekman Street was the meeting place of all the literary people, the neighborhood got its reputation for being the headquarters of bookish people. Leggat moved over to Chambers Street, and no bookstores remained in the locality which could hold the trade which Leggat had. More and more business was done in second-hand books and cheap stationery. Then came the era of push-carts.

The glory of the neighborhood as a literary centre had departed, but by some strange perversion of fate the reputation of being "literary" has clung to it, and the "literary" push-cart men are taking advantage of this fact.

But the old-timer who wanders down the streets misses the faces he used to see at Leggat's. He finds instead a bustling crowd intent on bargains and stores which cater to tawdry minds and push-cart peddlers who furnish the impecunious with reading matter.

STRIKE OR REVENGE FOR TROLLEY MEN

They Threaten to Have the State Punish Brooklyn Companies.

The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., met yesterday in its headquarters in Bridge Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to prepare a report of a conference with the trolley-railroad Presidents, which is to be presented to-day to the District Assembly.

Andrew D. Best, a member of the Executive Board, stated yesterday that he thought the trolley men would either strike or try to get the State authorities to punish the companies for violating the ten-hour law, which he says has been disregarded every day since Dec. 31.

Mr. Best said the companies really want the men to accept a reduction instead of an increase of wages.

The New-York Fish Commission.

From The America Angler.

In the whirligig of politics the Fish Commission of the State of New-York will probably be upturned and reorganized, and we hear that scores of applicants are seeking the influence of friends and the ear of the Governor-elect. Among them there is one who has always a comrade's voucher on file in this office for ability to fill the position of Fish Commissioner. It is Albert Nelson Cheney of Glens Falls, N. Y., well known to the readers of The American Angler as a correspondent of former years.

Mr. Cheney is mentally and physically well organized for the position of Fish Commissioner. He has made the subject of fish hatching and fish catching a close study for years, particularly the introduction of salmon into the Hudson River, and, while we cannot share his enthusiasm over the success of the experiment, we can vouch for the energy and skill with which it has been prosecuted. He is a lover and student of outdoor life; he has a thorough and practical knowledge of the fishes of our State, and he is an angler. This latter quality is most essential to good work in the commission, when it is combined with an extensive knowledge of the habits of our fishes, and a full appreciation of the value of protection and propagation, and how best to promote them for the public good, not forgetting the needs and the modest demands of the "patient craft," of which Mr. Cheney is so prominent a member.

If the Fish Commission of New-York is to be thrown into the whirl of the political mill wheel, and we cannot help regretting that it seems likely to be, there is no man in the State better equipped for the position of Commissioner than A. N. Cheney of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Plans for the French Cooks' Ball.

The French Cooks' ball will be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 6, and will be directed by the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. The chefs of the leading hotels, cafés, and private houses are endeavoring to excel one another in the beauty of their masterpieces, which will be exhibited on the afternoon and evening of the ball, in the assembly rooms of the Garden. There will be a hundred musicians.

O'BRIENITES MAKE A DEAL

Republican Aldermen Trade Appointments for Support.

GIVE CLERKSHIPS FOR COMMITTEES

For the First Time the Naming o the Members Taken from the President—Tammany Gets Very Little.

The new Republican Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday for the purpose of receiving the first annual message of Mayor Strong. Without formality Private Secretary Job E. Hedges took the message to President Jeroloman's desk. The President handed it to Acting Deputy Chief Clerk Blake, who read it.

As has been the custom in former years, Alderman Noonan (Tam.) moved to suspend the reading and print. The Republicans, however, voted this down, and the reading proceeded.

The message will be found on another page. At the conclusion of the reading the various sections of the message were referred to appropriate committees and 1,000 copies were ordered printed. The board then took a recess.

It reconvened at 2:30 to hear the committees named. The appointment of these committees was made by resolution this year and not by the President.

A Republican board, made so through the combination with the two so-called O'Brien Democrats, did not propose to let President Jeroloman, who is a Democrat, name its committees. At one time it was proposed to allow the President to name the Tammany members of the committees, but the Tammany members did not want to be placed by the anti-Tammany Democrat, and they politely but firmly refused. Then the majority kindly allowed the minority the privilege of naming their representatives on the committees. For this purpose the Tammany men held a caucus during the recess yesterday and made their selections, which they handed to Mr. Olcott, who incorporated them in his resolution. Tammany only got one place on the County Affairs Committee, which is to prepare the reapportionment. Only one member is allowed to Tammany on the Dock Committee.

As soon as President Jeroloman called the board to order, Mr. Olcott offered a resolution which named the committees and which was adopted without opposition. They are:

Bridges and Tunnels—Wines, Chairman; Hall, Randall, Oakley, Tait.

County Affairs—Hall, Chairman; Dwyer, Ware, Olcott, Oakley.

Docks—Windolph, Chairman; School, Hackett, Dwyer, Goodwin.

Excise—Woodward, Chairman; Ware, Wines, Robinson, Schilling, Murphy, Burke.

Ferries and Franchises—Marshall, Chairman; Randolph, Hackett, Clancy, O'Brien.

Finance—Olcott, Chairman; Marshall, Windolph, Goodwin, and Muh.

Fire and Building Department—Robinson, Chairman; Parker, Dwyer, Tait, and Burke.

Lamps and Gas—Schilling, Chairman; Hackett, Goodman, Noonan, and O'Brien.

Lands, Places, and Park Department—Dwyer, Chairman; Parker, Robinson, Burke, and Kennefick.

Law Department—Ware, Chairman; Hall, Randolph, Oakley, and Wund.

Markets—Goetz, Chairman; Windolph, Goodman, Noonan, and Kennefick.

Police and Health Department—Hall, Chairman; Ware, Muh, Schilling, and Lantry.

Public Works—School, Chairman; Goetz, Ware, Woodward, Wines, Clancy, and Muh.

Railroad—Parker, Chairman; Goodman, Marshall, Hall, Robinson, Brown, and Murphy.

Rules—The President, Goodman, Windolph, Hall, and Brown.

Salaries and Officers—Randall, Chairman; Hackett, Dwyer, Goodman, and Campbell.

Streets—Woodward, Chairman; Schilling, Olcott, Noonan, and Wund.

Street Cleaning—Goetz, Chairman; Goodman, Wines, Muh, and Brown.

Street Pavements—Hackett, Chairman; Goetz, Schilling, Wines, Woodward, O'Brien, and Campbell.

As Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Olcott is a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. The Tammany men wanted to get Alderman Lantry, as well as Oakley, on the Committee on County Affairs, which will prepare the reapportionment, but Mr. Oakley was the only Tammany man allowed. The Republicans would not let Lantry on because they said President Jeroloman and Alderman Dwyer, with Oakley, gave the Democrats three places. There has been nothing as yet to indicate that Dwyer will act as a Democrat.

President Jeroloman said that if he had had the naming of the minority of the committees, they would have been different.

"The whole business was taken out of my hands, so I had nothing to say."

The President is ex-officio a member of all committees. Provision was made for the appointment by the President of the usual Legislative Committee to go to Albany and look out for city legislation. The President did not announce this committee yesterday.

The resignation of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., as a Commissioner of Deeds was received and accepted. Alderman Windolph offered a resolution repealing the resolution of the old board moving the Sheriff's office into the old General Sessions Court Building. This was referred to the Committee on County Affairs. Sheriff Tamsen wants to remain in the present offices.

Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council announced his appointments yesterday, and the list shows part of the arrangement whereby the Republican fourteen got the two so-called O'Brienites to work with them in perfecting the organization. John J. Gallagher of 31 Carmine Street, an O'Brien Democrat, was named as deputy clerk at $2,500 a year; William F. Byrne of 542 East Eighty-sixth Street, O'Brien Democrat, as messenger, at $900 a year; T. C. Wasserman of 412 East Eighty-ninth Street, O'Brien Democrat, a clerk, at $1,200 a year, and John N. Chester of 542 East Eighty-sixth Street, O'Brien Democrat, a messenger, at $900 a year. Schilling and Dwyer got these men appointed by the Republican clerk. Wasserman has served as a coach for Schilling.

The Republican appointees follow: William E. Kurz, 173 Essex Street; Frank J. Martin, 182 Forsyth Street; Charles A. Glaser, 44 Bradhurst Avenue; Albert L. Hall, 246 West Eleventh Street, clerks, at $1,200 each; George Osborne, Twenty-fifth District; Henry L. Weinberg, 324 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Sherwood Kipp, 365 One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, clerks, at $1,000 each.

Bernard Boyle, 234 West Twenty-sixth Street, a New-York State Democrat, was appointed a messenger, at $900, for President Jeroloman.

The Aldermanic Committee on Rules met yesterday after the board's meeting and decided that the Republicans and their allies, the O'Brienites, should have seats on the north side of the chamber, and that the Tammany group should have seats on the dark west side.

The rules, which the board adopted at its meeting, make a majority vote sufficient to change the rules, instead of two-thirds, as heretofore. They drop the Vice President as an ex-officio member of the Excise Committee, and make three days' notice necessary to the holding of a special meeting.

IS IT SCHMITTBERGER'S REVENGE?

Supt. West, Who Testified Against Him, Thinks There Is a Conspiracy to Have Him Removed.

Deputy Collector Baldwin has had under investigation for several days a charge against Charles West, Superintendent of the French Line of steamships, to the effect that while Police Captain Schmittberger commanded the steamboat squad Mr. West permitted liquors to be landed from the French ships without the payment of duty. The charge implied that he connived at smuggling.

It appeared yesterday that the young man who brought the charge was in some way related to Capt. Schmittberger. The inference was that Capt. Schmittberger had taken this means of paying Superintendent West for informing the Lexow committee that Agent Forget had paid the Captain $500.

It is not clear to the customs officers why Capt. Schmittberger should wish to implicate himself by guilty knowledge of smuggling, even if he might thereby disgrace Superintendent West or deprive him of his position.

The investigation seems to show that Agent Forget would not have testified to the five-hundred-dollar payment unless Superintendent West had forced his testimony by information. Consequently, Mr. Forget does not seem well disposed toward Mr. West.

Deputy Collector Baldwin hopes to get at the motive of the charges before completing the investigation. Superintendent West thinks there is some kind of conspiracy to drive him from his place. He denies that he ever countenanced smuggling.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION OFFICERS

Members of General Council and Governing Board Chosen.

At the annual business meeting of the Charity Organization Society yesterday afternoon Constant A. Andrews, the Treasurer, presented his report for the past year. It shows that during that period $2,000 more had been expended than had been received. This was due to the great distress which prevailed last Winter.

Charles D. Kellogg, the General Secretary, presented his estimate for the current year, which set forth that $48,000 would be required for the purposes of the society for 1895. Both these reports were referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Charles S. Fairchild, Constant A. Andrews, Robert C. Cornell, Samuel M. Jackson, Francis S. Smithers, Otto T. Bannard, William Greenough, E. C. Henderson, and George L. Cheney were elected members of the Central Council. The council and Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, Miss Kate Bond, Arthur M. Dodge, Herbert B. Turner, Henry B. Anderson, M. S. Thompson, Charles F. Cox, James J. Higginson, James Speyer, Robert W. De Forest, Charles E. Merrill, Alfred Bishop Mason, Frederick William Holls, Charles B. Brush will constitute the Governing Board of the society for the current year.

The Central Council will meet to-day, when the officers of the society will be chosen.

ADA REHAN'S KATHERINE THE SHREW

Not Likely to be Seen for Many Seasons After the Present.

Miss Ada Rehan is now giving her last performances of Katherine the Shrew at Daly's Theatre, and it will probably be many years before Mr. Daly will present another revival of Shakespeare's famous comedy. Since Miss Rehan first played Katherine in December, 1887, she has given nearly 500 performances of the character. She has acted it more than 200 times in this city alone, nearly 100 times in London, and a dozen times in Paris. Everywhere the creation has been received with the same enthusiasm and has aroused the same discussion that it created on its first presentation in New-York seven years ago.

The last performance of "Taming of the Shrew" at Daly's will be given next Monday night, and it may be many seasons before Miss Rehan will again be seen as Katherine. The two farewell matinées will be given to-day and Saturday. Next Tuesday night the novel Japanese play, "Heart of Ruby," will have its first production.

A CENSUS OF BROOKLYN SALOONS

Proprietors Wonder and the Commissioner Says It Is for His Report.

The saloon keepers in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday when policemen came strolling in and announced that they were making a complete census of all the saloons in the City of Churches. The night before the various Police Captains had been instructed by Police Commissioner Welles to gather all the information they could on the following subjects:

The estimated population of each precinct.
The number of square miles in each precinct.
The average length of the day posts in each precinct.
The number of liquor and beer saloon licenses in each precinct.

It was hard for the saloon keepers to ascribe a reason for this new move, but they figured that it was the forerunner of restrictive measures.

In the absence of Commissioner Welles Deputy Commissioner Crosby said yesterday that the census was made for the purpose of getting figures for the annual report.

A MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

A Convention in Cincinnati to Consider the Forming of a National Body.

Invitations have been sent to manufacturers throughout the country to attend a National Convention of Manufacturers in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 23, and 24. The object of this convention, which is in a measure an experimental one, is to consider and reach conclusions on the propriety of forming a national association of manufacturers. The expediency, feasibility, and method of so doing will be discussed.

To the question "Do you favor the organization of a National Association?" which has been sent out with the invitations, the replies have been practically unanimous in the affirmative. The tenor of the replies is such as to promise a large attendance and a thorough discussion of the subject. The convention will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the visitors will be entertained on an elaborate scale, the sessions concluding with a banquet.

The Minneapolis to be a Flagship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Herbert has given the necessary orders for fitting the cruiser Minneapolis as a flagship and the work will be done at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where the ship is to go as soon as she finishes taking coal at Philadelphia, which will be about the end of this week. The changes, which consist of alterations in her cabins to provide quarters for an Admiral and his staff, as well as for her commanding officer, will take at least two months, but other work required to make the vessel ready for a three years' cruise, will go on simultaneously, and probably by the 1st of April the Minneapolis will succeed the New-York as flagship of the North Atlantic station.

MAYOR ASKED QUESTIONS

Sent for Police Commissioners to Come to His Office.

WHY ARE THEIR ORDERS DISOBEYED?

That Is What He Wanted to Know—All Members of the Board Present at the Secret Interview.

There was an important and unusual conference in the inner office of the Mayor late yesterday afternoon between Mayor Strong and the full Board of Police Commissioners—Messrs. James J. Martin and John C. Sheehan, Tammany, and Charles H. Murray and Michael C. Kerwin, Republican.

The Commissioners were sent for earlier in the afternoon, and they all came down together from Police Headquarters. They guarded their movements closely, entering by the eastern basement door, and making their way through the dark corridor to the stairway which leads to the entrance to the Mayor's inner office. They were admitted by Secretary Hedges, who was on the lookout for them.

Reporters were not supposed to know of their arrival, but it was very easy not only to ascertain that the mysterious conference was in session, but who the conferees were.

After an hour's discussion, Commissioner Murray poked his head out of one of the doors. He caught sight of a reporter, and promptly drew it in again. Then all four Commissioners made a hasty exit through the door through which they had entered and down through the basement again. They looked flurried and a little excited. They were anxious to avoid reporters. When President Martin was asked the cause of the visit, he said:

"I cannot say a word. You will have to see Mayor Strong."

Commissioner Sheehan referred all inquirers to Mayor Strong, and so did the Republican Commissioners. Not one of the Commissioners would say a word.

Just after the Mayor came out of the conference he declared that he had nothing to say. But later, seeing that the visit of the Commissioners had created unusual excitement about the City Hall, he said that there was nothing to conceal.

"I sent for the Police Commissioners," said the Mayor, "because I wanted to meet them, and discuss matters with them. It was for the purpose of securing information regarding the Police Department. I have read the law upon the subject, but I wanted to learn from them what their powers were, and what my powers were in relation to the Department.

"I wanted to know what power they considered the Mayor has over them, and why it was that orders issued by them were not obeyed."

"Now that you have talked with them, what are your views on the subject?" the Mayor was asked.

He was evidently not going to discuss that question. He laughed, and said: "The same as they were before.

"The meeting," continued the Mayor, "was held at my suggestion, because I wanted to secure information which will aid me in dealing with any subject relating to the Police Department."

Mayor Strong would not say what orders he referred to as not being obeyed, nor did he care to go into any further discussion of the subject. Asked as to whether the subject of Superintendent Byrnes's retirement had been discussed, he said that he had not even been mentioned at the meeting.

DOORS CLOSE AT THREE O'CLOCK

The Mayor Finds that He Must Be Protected from Interruption.

Mayor Strong issued a new rule yesterday, to the effect that hereafter the doors of his office will be closed to visitors every afternoon at 3 o'clock. It went into effect yesterday, just before the Police Commissioners called, but the two things had no relation to each other.

"I find that I must have more time for work," said the Mayor. "I had a great deal of work to do to-day, but I have done hardly any, on account of the number of callers. There will be no trouble when visitors know that they must call before 3 o'clock."

The fact is that Mayor Strong has had little opportunity to do any work during office hours since his inauguration, owing to the large number of visitors and the persistency of office seekers.

As to the Department of Charities and Correction, Mayor Strong said that he is in favor of creating two commissions—one to look after the charitable work and the other other to look after the correctional bureau of the present department. He said that he would recommend legislation to provide for such a division, but he would not discuss the details of the plan or the probable number of Commissioners.

Assemblyman Judson Lawson called on the Mayor yesterday in relation to the Dock Board bill which he proposes to introduce in the Assembly to-morrow night. It legislates the present Commissioners out of office and provides for the appointment of a single-headed commission. It reduces the number of wharf masters from thirteen to six and makes other sweeping changes.

The Commissioners of Accounts will probably begin their investigation of the Dock Department soon.

The waiter who has been bringing the Mayor's lunches from the Astor House was sent back yesterday without an order. The Mayor indulges only in a very light lunch, and he said that he objected to paying $1.80 for 80 cents worth of food.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien called on the Mayor yesterday and had a long talk with him. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, said to be a candidate for Excise Commissioner, was also a caller.

President Wilson of the Health Board, who has been ill, called to pay his respects to the Mayor. Gen. Emmons Clark was with him. Herman Ridder, Bernard Biglin, and Amosa J. Thornton were also in the list of callers.

New-York's Claim on the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—De Lancey Nicoll of New-York was at the Capitol to-day in the interest of a bill which is now being considered by the House Committee on War Claims, providing for the refunding to the State of New-York of a large sum of money due for material furnished and services rendered by that State during the civil war. Mr. Nicoll addressed the committee on this subject some time ago, and to-day made inquiries as to whether he should add anything to the information he had already furnished, but was answered in the negative. Controller Fitch is expected here in a few days. He will go before the committee and recommend the passage of the bill.

Charity Hospital Alumni to Dine.

The Society of the Alumni of the Charity Hospital will have their annual dinner at Clark's, Twenty-third Street, to-night. The society consists of former members of the medical staff of the hospital.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS OF BANKS

Mayor Strong's Resignation as President of the Central—Seven New Directors of the Tradesmen's.

Mayor Strong submitted his resignation as President of the Central National Bank Jan. 1, in order that he might devote himself to his new official duties. The bank elected Directors yesterday. It was understood that at the election of officers to-day the Mayor would be succeeded by Vice President Edwin Langdon.

Much interest attached to the election of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank. Since this bank's misfortunes were made known in the Fall its stock has been absorbed as rapidly as possible by merchants engaged in the wool trade. They secured a majority of the stock and elected seven Directors out of twelve yesterday.

They will remove the bank in May from Broadway to the new Wool Exchange, at West Broadway and Beach Street, which will then be ready for occupancy. They may change its name to the National Wool Exchange Bank, and they say that by making it the bank for the trade they expect to double its deposits of $2,500,000 in a short time. Wool merchants feel that they are specially fortunate in having secured one of the oldest banks in the Clearing House. It was organized under the State law in 1823 and became a national bank in 1865.

The new Directors are Joseph T. Low of Joseph T. Low & Co., cottons and woolens; James Macnaughton, President of the New-York Wool Warehouse Company; George Follett of George Follett & Co., wool; George P. Stockwell of Jacob Wendell & Co., woolens; Cornelius B. Mitchell of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell; Duncan D. Chaplin of the Hockanum Woolen Company, and D. S. Walton. John A. Tweedy of Lee, Tweedy & Co. is also a Director, by re-election.

James E. Granniss was re-elected President and James Macnaughton was elected Vice President, the office held until last Summer by Logan C. Murray, who resigned. No cashier was elected. That place is now held by Oliver E. Berry.

Business differences that led Brayton Ives to resign from the Directory of the Mercantile Trust Company, and were said to have extended to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, turned attention down town yesterday to the election of Directors of the Western National Bank, of which Mr. Ives is President. Mr. Ives was re-elected a Director, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald was not re-elected, evidently because he did not wish to continue that association at present. His place was taken by William A. Wheelock, formerly President of the Central National Bank. Sidney Dillon Ripley, son-in-law of President H. B. Hyde of the Equitable, is the other new Director, in place of W. A. Lombard. Mr. Ives will be re-elected President to-day. It is understood that important changes of management will be made by Spring.

George F. Vietor of Vietor & Achelis was elected a Director of the National Park Bank, to succeed the late Eugene Kelly. At the Shoe and Leather Bank, Haley Fiske was added to the Board of Directors, last year's Directors being all re-elected.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Collector James T. Kilbreth, Payson Merrill, Stephen H. Olin, and Alexander T. Van Nest were newly elected Directors yesterday of the Lawyers' Surety Company.

THE CRUISER NEW-YORK DELAYED

She Will Not Be Ready to Start South Until Saturday.

From present indications the cruiser New-York will not be ready for sea tomorrow morning, as was expected. In all probability the ship will not sail until Saturday. The work of coaling is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but has been interfered with by the rain. The coal must be covered during a shower in order to keep it dry, as wet coal in the bunkers is liable to cause spontaneous combustion.

High tide is about 9 A. M. Saturday, and the ship will probably leave about that time. At any other stage of the tide there are strong currents sweeping around the docks, which make the process of unmooring a very difficult one for a ship of the size of the New-York.

There yet remain a few finishing touches to be put upon the turrets, which are being overhauled, and these cannot be finished before Saturday. Admiral Meade chafes at the delay, as he is anxious to get his squadron assembled and to carry out his plans of drilling and manoeuvring.

The New-York will go to Hampton Roads, where a stay of about a week will be made, and where the Cincinnati and Raleigh will join her. The next port will probably be Tampa, Fla., where the Montgomery and Atlanta, both of which are now in Southern waters, will join the squadron. The Columbia, when she returns from the West Indies, will be docked at Norfolk and a few minor repairs made, after which she will be hurried south again to join the fleet.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

HILL AT THE WHITE HOUSE—A great sensation for the politicians.

CURRENCY CAUCUS HELD—Majority of twenty-two for the House substitute bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL—A statement from the White House referring to Hawaii.

JAY GOULD'S MILLIONS—His personal estate worth nearly $81,000,000 when he died.

EVIL EASTERN QUESTION—Dread of Bulgarian transaction and Russian men-of-war.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—The recommendations of the New-York Executive.

REFUSES THE ARMISTICE—Peace negotiations between China and Japan fruitless.

NEW STATE LEGISLATURE—Republicans in possession of the New-York seat of government.

GREENHALGE HAS VIEWS—His inaugural message to the Bay State Legislature.

ALL POINTS TO CHANDLER—The Senatorial contests in the various States.

SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA—Actual destitution in many counties.

GIRL POULTRY FARMERS—The Misses Damon and Pythias have been successful. (Illustrated.)

RAZING BLAINE'S HOUSE—His Washington residence to be replaced by a fine theatre.

DEGRADATION OF DREYFUS—Intensely humiliating punishment for a convicted French officer.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Manurial Value of Foods, by Henry Stewart; Better Prospects for Wheat, Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,260 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 cents
Per Year.....$1.00

MAYOR STRONG'S MESSAGE

He Promises a Change in Public Service and of Servants.

MANY SUBJECTS KEPT FOR STUDY

A Broader Excise Law Suggested—The Investigating Power of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The first annual message of Mayor William L. Strong was sent to the Board of Aldermen at noon yesterday. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

It is a duty imposed upon the Mayor, both by statute and custom, to communicate to your honorable body at least once in each year a statement of the finances of the city, and to present a résumé of the work in the various departments, with such suggestions as will serve to promote efficiency in the public service and subserve the public welfare. Consistent with these requirements, you will find herewith a statement of the finances of the city, prepared by the Controller, displaying the nature of the city's debt, so that intelligent perusal thereof will furnish every citizen with a comprehensive knowledge of our present financial condition:

STATEMENT BY CONTROLLER.

Bonds and stock were issued in 1894 for the following purposes:

Dock bonds, for building docks and ships and improvement of the water front	$1,560,000.00
For public buildings, viz.:	
Schoolhouses	1,297,114.35
Armories	185,709.24
Metropolitan Museum of Art	134,000.00
American Museum of Natural History	255,103.36
Criminal Court House	541,000.00
Castle Garden, improvement and equipment of, for an aquarium	67,000.00
Building for Seventh District Police Court, &c., and Eleventh Judicial District Court	1,000.00
Building for insane at Ward's Island, and Central Slip	262,500.00
For bridges, viz.:	
New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, for improvement of and approaches to	25,000.00
Bridges over Harlem River, viz.:	
Washington Bridge	64,090.00
Bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street (McCombs Dam Bridge)	365,000.00
Third Avenue Bridge	137,000.00
Bridge over Harlem Ship Canal (King's Bridge)	204,000.00
For construction and improvement of parks and parkways:	
East River Park, improvement of extension	35,000.00
Riverside Park improvement	57,000.00
Riverside Park woman's cottage	5,000.00
Central Park, improvements, gateways, &c.	15,000.00
Van Courtlandt Park, parade ground	108,000.00
Corlears Hook Park, purchase	1,371,421.00
Improvement of parks, parkways, &c., Chapter 11, Laws of 1894	690,000.00
New parks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	1,600.00
Mosholu Parkway improvement	2,000.00
Cathedral Parkway improvement	1,000.00
Public driveway	518,000.00
Repaving streets and avenues, &c.	500,000.00
Repaving Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Broadway line of Twenty-third Ward	137,500.00
For purchase of Ward's Island property	147,359.68
For approaches to bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Harlem River:	
Gore of land, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue	1,218.12
Sedgwick and Ogden Avenue approaches	57,000.00
For awards, &c., for depression of railroad tracks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	17,500.00
For electrozone plant at Riker's Island	28,425.00
For sanitary improvement of schoolhouses	42,000.00
For extension and improvement of water supply:	
New aqueduct	1,000,000.00
Croton Water Works	237,000.00
Additional high service	77,500.00
Sanitary protection of water supply	248,000.00
Assessment bonds:	
For street improvements, ($318,000 reissued)	1,318,000.00
For viaduct in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street	15,000.00
Fort Washington Ridge Road	25,590.98
Improvement of Park Avenue, above One Hundred and Sixth Street	337,500.00
Total bonds issued	$12,182,131.73

CLASSIFICATION OF BONDED DEBT.

(Funded debt.)

1. Payable from the Sinking Fund under

proper opportunity has been given for study and investigation. Hereafter, at frequent intervals, I intend to address you upon these subjects, taking them up one or more at a time, and, after reviewing them, to make such suggestions as may seem to me pertinent, and at the same time to enable all our fellow-citizens to clearly understand the somewhat complicated management of public affairs.

The best results of administration can only be attained when every taxpayer is fully alive to his rights and obligations, and is ready to insist upon the one and meet the other.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

There has recently been so marked a change in public sentiment, resulting in a mandate expressed at the polls for new and different methods, that it is proper for me to comment here, though briefly, upon the present condition of affairs, and to indicate what will be the policy of the executive branch of our Local Government during the term of office entered upon at the beginning of the current year.

Although it was clearly not the intention of the original framers of our Constitution and laws that public affairs should be conducted through the medium of political parties, it is a matter of history, both in State and Nation, that practically such has been the result. It is neither strange nor unnatural to find that, as our citizens in widely-separated localities have sentiments in common upon subjects of finance, foreign policy, internal improvements, or the tariff, they should seek to act in unison at the polls, and in so doing form themselves into political parties. In the matter of municipal administration, affecting chiefly, if not almost exclusively, the welfare of the citizens of a particular locality, the same conditions do not exist. In municipal affairs results may be accomplished through different channels, providing every citizen conscientiously keeps alive his interest in such affairs, and is prepared to exercise a proper influence, based on knowledge, when he goes to the polls. Integrity in public office can be assured by a continued demand for such conduct by our citizens and by a continued interest in public affairs. In a word, municipal administration can and should be made a matter of practical business, differing chiefly in the magnitude of interests involved. However these propositions may be argued out theoretically, the people at the last election demanded a change from politics to business.

Your honorable board will, I have no doubt, within the limits of your power, seek to obey the mandate of the citizens so clearly expressed at the recent election. For myself, while appreciating the demand for change both in the character of men chosen to perform public service and in the nature and amount of public expenditures, I shall endeavor to meet both these requirements by naming for office men whose capabilities are their indorsements, and at the same time to make such proper reductions in expenditures as will give the taxpayer the greatest results for the least taxation, being mindful meanwhile that we live in a city so magnificent in location, wealth, and standing that it is the part of wisdom as well as civic pride to jealously guard those interests.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Of the many serious questions pressing for solution at the present moment, that for rapid transit demands special consideration. On its proper solution depends not only the personal comfort of our citizens, but the easier conduct of business, the better development of property in the more northern parts of the city, and the promotion of homes in outstanding localities to relieve the present congested condition nearer the city's centre.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

There is a large increase in the appropriations for 1895 over those for 1894, a considerable portion of this amount being made necessary by legislative action authorizing and requiring increased appropriations in several of the departments.

The increase in salaries in the Police Department, made necessary by act of Legislature of 1894 was	$739,894.66
Increase in salaries in the Street-Cleaning Department provided for by act of Legislature of 1894 was	253,884.80
	$993,779.46
Final estimate for the year 1895	$37,476,960.04
Final estimate for the year 1894	35,064,257.69
Increase	$2,412,702.35

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

In the Department of Charities and Correction, I am clearly of the opinion that the care of the indigent should be separate from the discipline of those who have broken the law. To continue these branches together prevents proper assistance to those capable of self-support, and prohibits the best results from being obtained from corrective discipline. The care of the insane in this county should pass to the State. This city not only pays a large portion of the State's expenses in caring for the insane of the State beyond our own limits, but pays additionally for the support of its own.

EXCISE REGULATIONS.

The subject of excise regulation is one on which there has been, and always will be, wide differences of opinion among our most thoughtful and law-abiding citizens. From a cursory examination of the statutes governing the granting and enforcement of licenses, I am satisfied that the system now in force is unwieldly, and has not grown along the same lines of public opinion. The simpler and more explicit the law upon this subject, the better will be the results to be obtained. No interests need wrongly suffer if the law is made sufficiently broad to prevent excesses in the selling of liquor, and yet meet the proper demands of a large body of our citizens who are accustomed, within proper limits, to the freer use thereof. The chief evils and difficulties arise from the non-enforcement of laws. Upon this I will later address you more specifically.

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

On the subject of the Greater New-York and the Departments of Docks, the Police, Taxes, and Assessments, Public Works, Street Cleaning, Building, and the Boards of Education, Health, and Electrical Control, I will address you particularly at a later time, as the matters pertaining to these various departments are of such moment that a cursory review, which alone could be indulged in at this time, would not give as satisfactory results and explicit suggestions as after a careful examination.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

I desire to touch upon but one more subject at this time, and that the Department of Commissioners of Accounts, both of which positions I immediately filled upon my installment. Under the statute creating these positions, the Commissioners are required to see not only that the accounts of the city are properly kept, but that the departments are conducted according to law, and for this purpose are given the power of examination and subpoena.

I am convinced that, in the proper conduct of this department according to the letter of the statute, not only can many improper practices be prevented, but where there has been a violation of the law the offenders can speedily be forced from the city's service, and, if necessary, punished.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 8, 1895.

A Rough Host.

Many years ago there resided in what is now the County of Elgin, Canada, a gentleman of the name of Col. Talbot, who belonged to the family of Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was a gentleman of the old school. One day Sir James Alexander, who was at the time engaged in collecting materials for a history of Canada, passed near by Port Talbot and called on the Colonel, who received him hospitably, and pressed him to remain to dinner. Shortly after sitting down the host turned to Sir James and said: "Do you drink sherry or claret?" "Neither, thank you," replied Sir James. The Colonel looked keenly at his guest, but said nothing, evidently making up his mind that he had some reason for not taking wine at the moment.

When the cloth was removed, and the decanters were placed on the table, he said again to him, "What wine do you drink, Sir James?" The latter replied: "Thank you, I never drink wine." "The devil you don't!" replied Col. Talbot, reaching his hand for the bell rope. "Order Sir James Alexander's horse," he said to the servant, and he then and there turned his guest out of his house.—Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald Pope.

Students and the Czar.

It is reported from St. Petersburg, writes the Berlin correspondent of The London Daily News, that the students there are preparing a curious demonstration. Having all sorts of grievances at heart, they stated them in a memorandum and tried to submit it to the Czar. The authorities of the university, however, and especially the head of the Imperial Civil Cabinet, succeeded in preventing the document from coming into the Czar's hands. Now the students have determined to make twenty copies of the memorandum, and to distribute it among themselves. Each engages to use the first opportunity of handing the document over to the Czar, and it is therefore probable that the young monarch on his next drive will obtain "twenty times, provided, of course, that the St. Petersburg police blink with both eyes.

MURDERER IS SENTENCED

George W. Cram, Who Killed His Wife, to be Executed.

TO DIE IN THE WEEK OF FEB. 25

The Aged and Broken-Down Criminal Presents a Pitiable Spectacle in Court Before Judge Ingraham.

George W. Cram, who, Oct. 8, 1894, shot and killed his wife Rachel, was yesterday sentenced to death by Justice Ingraham, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

At his trial one of the saddest incidents in a criminal trial in this city occurred, when his small son, after being compelled to go upon the stand and testify that his father killed his mother, sprang from the witness chair and clasped his arms about his father's neck amid sobs and loving protestations

Cram became a physical wreck after his trial and was placed in a hospital cell and carefully watched, as it was feared that he would make an effort to take his life. He has been extremely despondent, has eaten little or nothing, and has spent much of his time in pacing his cell and moaning.

A closer watch than usual has been kept upon him lately. Keeper Kearney, who was on watch before his cell yesterday morning, saw Cram get out of bed, and, after walking about for a time, return to his bed and draw the clothing close to his chin. The man's actions aroused his suspicion. He found Cram covered with blood that was rapidly flowing from his left wrist, while he was trying to cut into the artery with a broken glass that he had removed from his spectacles.

The keeper gave an alarm, which brought Warden Fallon and the prison surgeon to his aid, when it was discovered that the self-inflicted wound was not of a dangerous nature. Had he not been discovered, however, he would have succeeded in his design, and would never have stood before the court for sentence.

The only thing that Cram would say in relation to his action was in reply to the Warden, when he said to him: "I suppose you did it because you were going to be sentenced?" He replied: "I suppose so."

Within an hour after his wounds had been cared for he was taken to the Court of Oyer and Terminer to have sentence of death passed upon him.

He was accompanied to the courtroom by his lawyers, Evans and O'Reilly, and his brother Charles. His emaciated and careworn appearance, his bandaged wrist, his unkempt hair, and unshaven face made a deplorable and abject picture. Moaning, and with every limb trembling, he grasped the hands of his lawyers, and appealed to his brother. He was so weak when he was called to stand to be sentenced that it was necessary for his lawyers to hold him up. The Justice, noticing his condition, allowed him to be seated, while his lawyers moved for a new trial on the grounds that the evidence did not warrant the verdict, and that, in the charge to the jury, the man's weak mental condition should have been considered.

Justice Ingraham denied the motion, and then, while the prisoner was held up before him, sentenced him:

"Cram, it is my unpleasant duty to sentence you to death. I do not wish to cause you further misery, and so will say nothing further than that I name the week beginning on Feb. 25 as the time when the law shall be executed."

He was taken back to the Tombs, there to await the execution of his sentence.

SING SING, Jan. 8.—George W. Cram, the murderer, was brought to the prison here to-day. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent him from committing suicide.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Case of La Regaloncita.—The Supreme Court of the United States has set the case of Charlotte Ewer vs. the State of New-York for hearing on the second Monday of next term. This is the case of the child dancer, La Regaloncita, who was forced by the Gerry Society to abandon the stage on account of her youth. The case involves the constitutionality of the statute of the State of New-York under which Mr. Gerry's society operates, in regard to stage children, and if it is decided in favor of Mrs. Ewer it will result in bringing the stage children out in force. All managers, as well as parents of precocious boys and girls, are deeply interested in the outcome. This is the first time that such a case has been carried to the highest court in the land, and if the Supreme Court assumes jurisdiction its decision will be final.

—"A Woman's Silence."—Comyns Carr owns the English rights of production of Sardou's play, "A Woman's Silence," which opened the season at the Lyceum Theatre here. It was his intention to present it in London soon after its production here, but the failure of the play to make a run at the Lyceum decided him to abandon the idea, and it is more than doubtful now if it will ever be seen in the English metropolis. The next new play at the Comedy will be "A Political Woman," by Mr. Malet. The American rights to this have already been secured by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, a fact which would seem to indicate that those artists propose making another tour of this country at no distant day.

—"The Derby Winner."—The models of the scenes of "The Derby Winner," the English melodrama which Charles Frohman is to produce at the Academy next season, have just reached here. There are five of them, and they take up so much room in Mr. Frohman's office that his furniture has had to be huddled into a corner of the room. They are more elaborate and complicated than any scenes heretofore witnessed on a New-York stage, and their construction will require months of work by carpenters and painters.

—Academy of Music.—The fiftieth performance of "The Cotton King" will be given at the Academy next Monday night, and appropriate souvenirs will mark the event. But two weeks after this remain for the run of this play. On Monday, Jan. 28, James A. Heach will appear at this house in an elaborate production of his new Irish play, "Rory of the Hill," under the management of Ervin Hopkins, Jr.

—Otis Skinner in Brooklyn.—Otis Skinner will make his first appearance as a star in this vicinity at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, next Monday night, when he will present Clyde Fitch's successful new comedy, "His Grace de Grammont." On the last two nights of his engagement, Mr. Skinner will present the new adaptation of Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le Roi S'Amuse," entitled "The King's Jester."

—"Humanity" in New-York.—Manager Brady has arranged with Manager Rosenquest for the production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre of Sutton Vane's melodrama, "Humanity," which is now playing to large audiences in Boston. It will follow the current production at the Fourteenth Street, and the date of its presentation will probably be Feb. 4.

—Stavenhagen and Gerardy.—Manager Marcus R. Mayer announces that Bernhard Stavenhagen and Jean Gerardy, who are giving concerts in the Boston Music Hall this week, will give another recital in the Madison Square Concert Hall next Tuesday afternoon, when an entirely new programme will be presented.

—Mr. Keene Not Ill.—Edwin Arden, manager for Thomas Keene, telegraphs all the way from Tacoma to contradict the story that his star is ill. Mr. Keene, he says, lost two performances in Sacramento on account of hoarseness, but he filled his engagements in Seattle and Tacoma, and is now in perfect health.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Readings.—The first of the series of five afternoon readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne at the Lyceum Theatre will be given next Tuesday afternoon. On that occasion Mrs. Le Moyne will read Robert Browning's play, "Colombe's Birthday."

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett will revive "The Manxman" at the American Theatre to-night, repeating it to-morrow night and to-morrow afternoon at a special matinée, to which a number of well-known actors and actresses have been invited.

One Church's Notable Pastors.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The First Congregational Church of Terre Haute, Ind., which celebrated its sixtieth anniversary the other day, is the oldest Congregational Church in Indiana. Henry Ward Beecher used to say that he first discovered his pulpit power there. He conducted a revival in it in 1812, while he was a pastor in Indianapolis. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was its pastor for six years and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon also served as its pastor.

PASTORS IN MEXICO NEED MONEY

Leaders in the Protestant Episcopal Church Ask Aid for Ministers in the Southern Republic.

A number of people met at the home of Mrs. Edwin Parsons, 17 North Madison Square, yesterday afternoon, to listen to an appeal for funds by the Rev. Henry Forrester, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mexico. Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this cuontry; Bishop Doane of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, and others addressed Mrs. Parson's guests.

The Rev. Mr. Forrester reviewed the struggle made by the Church under trying circumstances in Mexico and how it was growing. He told of the difficulties to be encountered there, and how there was not enough money to pay the salaries of the ministers. He made a long and eloquent appeal, which was followed with close attention.

Bishop Williams, who is also the provisional Bishop of Mexico, called the attention of those present to the necessity of contributing to the needs of the Church in Mexico. Bishop Doane said that in a few years the Church in the neighboring republic hoped to be able to support itself and have its own Bishops, but that it should be a pleasure to the members of the Church in this country to help now, when money was so much needed.

Dr. Satterlee was present to express the regret of Bishop Potter for being unable to attend owing to a severe cold.

Subscriptions were not asked for yesterday, but it is believed that they will be forthcoming shortly. The minimum sum needed is $12,000 a year.

TO CELEBRATE FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY

The Printers of This City to Give a Dinner Jan. 17.

The printers of this city will celebrate the birthday of Benjamin Franklin by a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick Jan. 17. This has been their custom steadily for fifty years.

The presiding officers will be Joseph J. Little and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Douglas Taylor. The speaker to the principal toast will be Charlton T. Lewis, who will take up the character of Franklin in a novel way, and will also speak of his influence as a writer of English, a pamphleteer, and a pungent paragraphist.

Henry Watterson will trace his influence in the formation of the States west of the Alleghanies, and Warner Miller will talk of his encouragement to the arts which particularly relate to printers.

Among the other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Maynard, who will act as Chaplain; Stephenson Smith, Joseph Howard, Jr., Isaac H. Bailey, W. H. McElroy, and Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia, who is himself a printer. A number of celebrities in printing will be present, including the President of the United Typothethae this year, C. H. Blakely of Chicago, and that officer for last year, John R. McFetridge of Philadelphia.

M. Ysaye's Violin Recitals.

Eugene Ysaye, the eminent Belgian violin virtuoso, gave his first recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. In spite of the discouraging weather, a large audience was present. M. Ysaye had the assistance of M. Aimé Lachaume, pianist, and Theodora Pfaffiin, soprano. The programme was not of serious import, the only music of grave importance being the Bach unaccompanied sonata in D minor, of which the chaconne is so well known. The entertainment began with César Franck's sonata for piano and violin. It may be that M. Franck is one of the shining lights of the decade, but no one would ever judge it from this sonata, which is inchoate, rhapsodical, and generally uncertain. M. Ysaye did not play the violin part of it with his accustomed excellence, but this can be partly accounted for by the existence of atmospheric conditions over which he had no control. Indeed, the dampness of the afternoon made itself felt in his intonation several times.

M. Lachaume lavished the dynamic resources of his inflexible wrists on the piano part of the sonata, and the results were simply stunning. In the "Fantasia Appassionata" of Vieuxtemps, one of those compositions which make the hearer wonder why virtuosi are not prohibited by international law from composing, M. Ysaye played superbly and aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. It would not be pleasant to think that the music was any assistance to the player in moving his hearers.

The young woman named Theodora Pfaffiin was down on the programme for no less than five songs, of which the first two were more than sufficient to satisfy her most eager hearer. Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" is not generally believed to be a dirge; but after hearing Miss Pfaffin sing it there can be no more room for error in this matter. She also dallied with Rubinstein's "Du bist wie eine Blume," and it was, indeed, "primrose dalliance"—exceeding yellow.

How American Was Pater?

Toward the close of the eighteenth century, the poet Cowper was the fellow-townsman and the friend of the Dutch emigrants in Olney, Buckinghamshire, and the family long possessed some of his verses in his own manuscript. The son of the man who had known Cowper quitted the Buckinghamshire household, and went out to America. He settled in New-York, associating chiefly with the Dutch colony in that city; here his son, Richard Glode Pater, the father of the critic, was born. The family came back in the beginning of the present century, and settled at Shadwell, on the north shore of the Thames, between Wapping and Stepney, a situation now of extreme squalor, but eighty years ago still considered countrified and pleasant. Here, after his father's death, Richard Glode Pater continued to live, a medical practitioner, working, mainly for the love of them, among poor folks in the East End, refusing to move into a more fashionable quarter, and despoiling himself of his patrimony by his constant benevolence.

To the house of Shadwell, Richard Glode Pater brought Maria Hill as his wife, and here were born to him four children, two of them sons, of whom Walter was the second. The elder son, William Thomson Pater, adopted his father's profession, and became the head of a large lunatic asylum. He died unmarried, on April 24, 1887, at the age of fifty-two, "still quiting," in his brother's words, "a useful and happy life." In him, however, with the exception of a marked pleasure in being surrounded with pretty objects, not a single feature had ever shown itself of the peculiar intellectual characteristic or tastes of his brother. The future critic was born at Shadwell on Aug. 4, 1839, receiving the names Walter Horatio, in compliment of a cousin who survives him.—The Contemporary Review.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid or to assist in waiting, or as parlormaid; willing and obliging. A. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 236 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; has best city personal reference. Present employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing or small washing; ten years' city reference. 137 East 29th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 334 East 83d St. Mrs. Kurz.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; best personal city reference. Present employer's, 189 Madison Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. T. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young American woman as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to waiting on ladies; competent; best personal city reference. R., 651 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl in private family as chambermaid; do plain sewing or assist with waiting; first-class city reference. G. K., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 184 East 64th St., third bell, left side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family, or to take care of children. Call, for two days, from 10 to 2, at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 437 West 48th St.; ring Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call, from 10 to 12, at 118 East 37th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Frenchman as first-class cook in private family or boarding house by day, week, or month; cooks for dinner parties; wages moderate; best city reference. Jean Vautier, 111 West 30th St., second floor, rear, or cafe Mrs. Converse, Lakewood, N. J.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one good cook and baker; first-class laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. E. W., 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; New-York and Boston reference; last employer can be seen. 807 9th Av. Cullen.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as good plain cook in private family; willing and competent; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class German woman in small family; city or country; $25; references. Address, by letter only, Miss Mayer, care of Mrs. Shanmeyer, 236 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing and obliging, and understands her business; best city reference. B. A., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, fish, all meats, game, desserts; good baker; city or country; good reference. 209 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to country; first-class references. 1,052 3d Av.; ring bell once.

COOK.—By neat, respectable West Indian girl as good plain cook and do plain washing; best of references. Call, all week, at 218 West 62d St.; ring Joseph's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in a private family; understands French and English cooking; best testimonial from last place. 236 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all branches; no objection to leave city; best reference; wages, $30 to $35. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 426 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; private family; last employers can be seen; six years' reference. Call, two days, at 217 East 25th St., McCue's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by the day or month; thoroughly understands French and English dishes; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, Herald Square, second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; excellent on meats, soups; excellent baker and pastry maker; ices, creams, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of references. C. M., 110 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av.; Ward's bell.

COOK.—First-class; small private family; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country; best city references. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By French girl as cook; does not speak English. D. Hourcade, care of Bernadou, 135 West 27th St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. E. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family of adults; three years' city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, (Frankfort;) best reference; private family; last employer can be seen; $30. Cook, 750 3d Ave.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, with or without kitchenmaid, in private family; best city reference. E., Box 887 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; good baker; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; good city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron or to do housework in a small family; references. 312 East 35th St., ground floor; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. E. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; city or country. Call, two days, at 228 East 45th St., Room 12.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call, two days, at 427 West 32d St., rear, Karlstrom.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 470 2d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; excellent references. 244 East 80th St., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook or laundress. 1,580 Park Av.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in flat. 243 East 77th St., first floor.

COOK.—By cook in private family; six years' city reference. D., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook under chef. Cook, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; last employer can be seen. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; will assist washing; good references. 36 West 59th St.

COOK.—As first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; good reference. Call, for two days, at 448 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a colored woman as good cook; by day or week. A. M. C., 686 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning; best reference. McDermond, 337 West 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or to take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; to go out by the day; excellent fitter; elegant designer; latest Vienna Spring styles; French system; best references. Reliable, Box 20, 243 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine walking and evening dresses made reasonable; thorough dressmaker; by the day; highest reference. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day or take work home; city reference. Mackin, 201 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced colored dressmaker at home or out; $1 a day and car fare. 686 8th Av. M. M.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day or take work home; terms, $1.50; tailor-made skirts. Cal. Dressmaker, 1,224 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; $1.25; good fitter; long experience. Mrs. Moore, 206 West 69th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper; city or country; where there are one or more servants kept; nine years' reference. Call or address, all week, 305 East 89th St., ground floor, west side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—For a long time in one of the finest clubs of this city; would like a similar position, in or out of the city, or for a party of gentlemen. Mrs. H., 307 West 52d St.

Housework's.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman to do housework in small family in flat; city reference. C., 258 West 35th St.; ring once.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl for housework; best city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in her duties; stylish hairdresser and excellent seamstress; best city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 148 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Frenchwoman, just arrived, as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hat trimmer; speaks no English. A. B., 278 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; no objections to leaving city; good reference. S. J., 28 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; no objections to leave the city; good reference. S. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good city reference. 222 West 30th St., care of Charlotte B.

MAID.—By a Parisian girl as maid; good seamstress; trusty and reliable; good city reference. 18 East 54th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good traveler; graduate masseuse; city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; to travel or permanent; advertiser, dressmaker, milliner, &c.; best city reference. Maid, 222 West 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as thoroughly-competent laundress by the day; can furnish first-class city references. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork latter part of week; best city reference. S. R., 225 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; good reference. A. Davis, 419 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; strong and obliging; city reference. 200 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. J. B., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. N. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as laundress; private family. 241 West 40th St., Maher's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with other work; city references. 36 West 59th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged English Protestant; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; highest testimonials from present and former employers. Nurse, 74 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant young girl to take care one or two children; can give good reference. A. A., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse; good city reference; would like to go South; will assist with chamberwork. M. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Scotch nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; three and one-half years' city reference. 686 6th Av., store.

NURSE.—By a young German girl as nurse in private family; lately landed; can speak little English. L. E., 18 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl as nurse; good plain sewer; good reference. Jennie, 167 East 37th St.

NURSE.—As nurse girl and to do plain sewing in private family. Susan Deboe, 109 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; will help with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE to INVALID GENTLEMAN.—Experienced; massage treatment; sober and attentive; best references. G. H., 101 West 42d St.

WET NURSE.—By respectable woman with good reference as wet nurse. 144 East 32d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to find position for experienced English parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived some time in the family; highly recommended. 43 West 48th St.

PARLORMAID.—A lady desires to find a position for a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist butler. Call at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av., on Monday and Tuesday.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent servant; and assist the butler; or as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid, and to assist in pantry; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

PARLORMAID.—By parlormaid, or will do waiting in private family; city references. 13 West 9th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; can finish after dressmaker; by the day; can do all family sewing; good city reference. A. L., 108 West 29th St.

SEAMSTRES.—By competent seamstress and maid to young ladies or grown children; understands dressmaking; will assist with chamberwork; good reference. Schears, 303 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young Norwegian widow as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; references. E. A., 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and maid to grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. 200 East 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; operates all machines; terms, $1 per day or $5 per week. M. M., 237 West 18th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; good hand on children's dresses. 318 West 49th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class waitress; other as chambermaid; together or separate; seven years' first-class city reference. 208 West 54th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; four years' best city references. Call, 10 to 1 o'clock, at 153 Madison Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands wines and salads; carves; two years' best city references; last employer can be seen; wages, $20. M. J., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 143 West 30th St., McBreen's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl to go out by the day as waitress, or any kind of upstairs work; best city reference. 300 East 28th St.; ring second bell four times.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family; or as parlormaid; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can fill a butler's place; or as parlormaid; has the best of city reference. 32 West 55th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family; wages, $20. N. S., 319 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; last employer can be seen. 467 4th Av., third bell; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would do family washing at home; excellent laundress. Magirney, 229 West 16th St.

Miscellaneous.

HAIRDRESSER.—A lady wishes to find a few more engagements for her excellent hairdresser; would shampoo evenings. R. B., 203 East 48th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good writer; best of references. O. W. C., 152 6th Av.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work. Experience, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; accurate; also, beginner; moderate salary. Experienced, also Beginner, 152 6th Av.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call, from 9 to 2, 218 East 47th St., first floor.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a little girl (13) to make herself generally useful; good home preferred to wages. 315 East 59th St.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Japanese butler in

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Firmer Markets and a Fairly Active Trade.

BUSINESS MOSTLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Higher.

There was a little more snap to the grain trading, and prices made a small gain through better markets at the West and an increased interest shown by foreign houses, although the local dealers were rather free sellers at the advance. Provisions were influenced by the large receipts of hogs, and closed lower. Cotton was very dull, but followed the advance abroad, and coffee closed at an advance, with some local covering and foreign buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator	52⅝@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¼@	34⅝
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.20 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	26½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	15¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	9.90
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅜@⅝c on foreign buying and some local covering; declined ⅝@⅝c with the West and on local realizing, with some buying for foreign account, closing steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, and a fair trade on local account. Spot was more active and a shade firmer. Sales, 146,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 55⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do at 1c over May, free on board, afloat. Shipment next week: 16,000 bushels do at ⅝c under May, free on board, store, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 8⅝@9c over May, free on board, afloat, according to time; three trades bought 25,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1c under May, or 61⅜c, in store, and 1,000 bushels choice red Winter at 63¼c, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 65¼c....Clearances hence, 120,969 bushels from Atlantic ports, 214,411 bushels....Receipts, 5,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 61,479 bushels; in the interior, 227,014 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with the close steady, at partly ¼c advance, following the West. Spot was in fair demand for local purposes, with prices easier. Sales, 51,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 50¼c, delivered, and 26,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¾@49c, elevator....Receipts, 7,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 14,304 bushels; in the interior, 372,036 bushels....Clearances hence, 8,033 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 17,442 bushels.

OATS—Contracts closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with a dull local trade. Spot were easier and quiet, with light demand. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@38c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34⅝c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@35⅜c; track mixed, 35¼@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 38,800 bushels; exports, 25 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@....	61½
February	20,000	61⅜ @62⅛	61½
March	160,000	62¼ @63	62¼
May	1,570,000	62 9-16@63¼	62¼
June	....	@....	62¾
July	225,000	62 11-16@63⅝	63
Total	2,075,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	20,000	51⅝ @52⅛	52⅛
February	10,000	51⅝ @52	51⅝
May	259,000	51⅝ @51⅝	51½
Total	289,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@....	34
February	10,000	34½ @34⅝	34⅝
May	50,000	34⅜ @34¾	34⅝
No. 2 white—			
January	10,000	37½ @37¾	37½
February	10,000	37½ @37¾	37½
March	15,000	38 @38¼	38
Total	95,000		

FLOUR—Business continued very slow and no particular change in prices reported, with buyers very scarce. Sales, 5,200 bbls.... Arrivals, 9,030 bbls and 7,131 sacks; exports, 1,326 bbls and 14,008 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 81,526 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull, but steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 56@58c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.95; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

COTTONSEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 50@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal, at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Firm and quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

BEANS—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the reports from the other side are that the crops have been poor; that only two countries—Hungary and Italy—have up to average crops, and that the chief importing countries—England and France—show crops a total failure. The chances are that, when the export movement sets in hence, and it is likely to start in February and run through March, it will be of the full proportions that characterized it in the early Fall months. The stocks of old seed are light abroad, except at certain seaports, where speculators had an accumulation. Already in this market more firmness is shown on fancy seed, for which up to 10½c is asked, and it is the least freely offered, as compared with the No. 1 grade, while it has 10¼c bid from exporters. For No. 1 grade 10c is asked, but urgently offered at that price, without substantial bidding; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is a healthier tone to the market here, and at the South in a general way. There are fewer miscellaneous offerings from the mills, while they have a more uniform price. While sales of a few tanks of crude in bulk have been made at 20c, yet a considerable quantity could be marketed at that price if there were ready sellers, as the West stands ready to pay it for large lines. Up to 21c is a general asking rate, and even more where there is a holding of a large lot, varying as the freight rate may be cheap or otherwise. There is further export demand in New-York, but for the day it comes mainly from Germany, which wants choice and butter grades; these takings have been at 20@20½c for those qualities. For prime yellow 29c stands as the market price, at which it sold, although there are some lots withdrawn for ¼c advance. Another lot has been taken for the Mediterranean at 29c. Crude in barrels has 24c bid, with 24½c asked, while there are some few lots of choice held at 25c. Most of the choice crude is refined at the South at present, and its receipts here are small. White is more freely wanted for export, and the outside asking price latterly now rules on sales. The business here is 250 bbls prime yellow at 29c; 300 bbls choice yellow at 30c; 100 bbls butter grade at 30½c; 250 bbls do at 31c; also 300 bbls white at 33c. COCOANUT OIL is dull, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c, and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is steady and in moderate demand. City quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small jobbing demand with pure unraked quoted at 56c; raked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Oil opened and closed unchanged at 99c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were almost too many hogs in at the West to keep up a firm tone on the products. The opening was easier, from which there was an advance on good buying, while the close is lower than on Monday night by 2 to 7 points on lard, although steady on ribs and 7 points higher on pork. The January lard reacted most as the demand slackened from the little pressure for supplies of the day before or export orders. It is generally considered that the large receipts of hogs have most to do in checking efforts for an advance, which would follow on the increased run of business and the comparatively fair export business.

LARD—Western steam was firm at times through the day, but closed rather easy on the reaction at the West, where the cash product was a little more freely offered, while those parties who had export orders for refined had them pretty well protected. The decline was not material, and it was most marked on the January option. Without much material falling of in the receipts of hogs, the conditions of trading are encouraging for stronger prices. Sales of 50 tcs cash at 7.25c and 100 tcs do at 7.20c, closing at 7.20c. City steam is easier, with 625c cash and 175 tcs colored sold at that. Some parties ask 6.75c. Options—No sales; January closed at 7.25c asked, and May at 7.45c asked. Refined is in moderate Continent demand, with 7.70c quoted, and South America at 8c. Compound lard is slow and rather easy; quoted at 5.50@5.62½c. The West ranged from 6.95c down to 6.85c for January, closing at 6.85c, and May at 7.02@7.10, closing at 7.02@7.05c.

PORK—There was more of an export demand, with prices fairly steady and unchanged. Sales of 500 bbls mess for export. The Western market was stronger by 15c, losing a little toward the close on the larger supplies of hogs; January closed at $11.65; May sold at $11.80 to $12, closing at $11.92. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75 @13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are slow, yet held firmly. City meats are slow, especially shoulders and hams, with prices unsettled. Sales of 17,000 lb pickled bellies, 11@12 lb average, at 6¼c, and 25 bxs clear bellies, at 6⅜c. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜@6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb, and 7¾c asked for 16 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON—There were offers to sell short clear, Government inspection at $6.75, and dry-salted shoulders at 5c, without substantial bidding. Short ribs were up 5 points, but closed easy; January at the West closed at $5.85@$5.87, and May was at $6.02@$6.10 bid, closing at $6.05.

BEEF—The trading continues slack, especially for export, with prices held steadily. Packet, $8@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading is slack, with prices held steadily; $16 quoted at the West and here.

DRESSED HOGS are easier and more freely offered. Receipts at all Western points, 80,840 head, against 68,303 head same time last year. Chicago reports to-day 40,000 head; it had yesterday 35,000 head; market steady to 5c higher; fairly active; $3.80@$4.75; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,344 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,400 head; lower; $3.75@$4.37. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; active; $4@$4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.70@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; easy; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.35. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.10@$4.50. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Quotations here are 6½c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a dull look to the market, with its tone rather easy. It is more difficult to get 4¾c for city, with $2.75 charge for package, although 50 hhds sold late yesterday at that. For country the range is 4⅝c to 5c, packages free; more generally with 4¾c as the outside price for prime, and 75,000 lb sold at 4⅝@4¾c for common to prime, and small lots of kettle at 5c. Australian is nominally 5@5 1-16c, with sellers at the outside price. Edible tallow is nominally 5¼c. The Chicago market has sold a very good No. 1 grade at 4⅞c, and packers' grade at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet, without business, with Western nominally 8¾c. Oleo-stearine is at length offered to the inside bidding price of a day or two, and the West has resumed buying moderately, while there is a light local inquiry. Sales of 150,000 lb, to go West, at 7c, and 25,000 lb at 7⅛c, closing at 7c.

COTTON.

Contracts were almost neglected and closed steady at 3@4 points advance, following the gain of 16@ points at Liverpool, while receipts show a falling off from the estimates, and the trading is entirely local. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16
Middling Gulf	5 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜ off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.53@5.54	5.53	5.53	3,000
February	5.53@5.54	5.54	5.51	1,000
March	5.57@5.58	5.59	5.56	9,100
April	5.62@5.63	5.64	5.61	2,100
May	5.67@5.68	5.69	5.66	24,100
June	5.71@5.72	5.73	5.71	7,400
July	5.76@5.77	5.76	5.76	200
August	5.81@5.82	5.83	5.80	2,200
September	5.84@5.85	5.85	5.84	800
October	5.88@5.89	5.90	5.87	800
November	5.77@....	..	..	....
December	....@....	..	..	....
Total				50,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4838	18370	5742	..	..	..
N. Orl'ns	6366	20284	11200	..	..	..
Mobile	790	798	1879	..	..	..
Savannah	2540	3190	4013	..	..	..
Charles'n	1235	1109	687	..	..	..
Wilm'gton	68	104	290	..	..	..
Norfolk	3047	2521	1857	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	..	..	..
New-York	850	1120	4816	..	..	..
Boston	693	492	893	..	..	..
Philad	473	455	715	..	..	..
W. Point	2061	1425	3398	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23071	50228	35490	..	..	..
This day last w'k	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35689
This day last y'r	22088	28016	28306	20360	17643	17359

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and closed steady at an advance of 15@20 points, through local buying, with cables firmer. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@½ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was firmer, but quiet; No. 7 quoted at 15⅝@15¾c and No. 8 at 14c. Sales, 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, per Caxton, at 16½c; 500 bags No. 7, per do, at 16¼c; 500 bags Nos. 6 and 7, per Maskelyne, at 16¼c; 500 bags No. 7, per Mexican Prince, at 15⅞c; 450 bags Maracaibo, 120 bags Mexican, 100 bags Jamaica, 80 bags Savanilla, 226 bags washed Caracas, and 400 bags Porto Cabello on private terms. ....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,500 bags at 13.25c; September, 1,000 bags at 13.25c; December, 500 bags at 13.20c; total, 3,000 bags.

Betwee.. Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.85c, 2,500 bags at 13.80c; February, 500 bags at 13.70c; March, 250 bags at 13.55c, 1,000 bags at 13.50c, 750 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.50c, 250 bags at 13.55c; May, 2,500 bags at 13.30c, 500 bags at 13.35c; June, 500 bags at 13.25c; September, 1,250 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.30c; December, 500 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.20c; total, 12,500 bags; total for day, 15,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.80@13.85	16.90@17.00
February	13.65@13.70	16.55@16.65
March	13.50@13.55	16.25@16.30
April	13.35@13.45	16.05@16.15
May	13.30@13.35	15.90@15.95
June	13.30@13.35	15.70@15.80
July	13.30@13.35	15.55@15.65
August	13.30@13.35	15.25@15.35
September	13.30@13.35	15.20@15.25
October	13.35@13.45	....@....
November	13.25@13.35	....@....
December	13.20@13.30	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	218,738
Arrivals	....
Total	218,738
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,603
Total stock in New-York to-day	210,135
Total stock in Baltimore	8,421
Arrivals—Bark Good News	5,854
Total	14,275
Deliveries yesterday	327
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,948 30,622
Arrivals	....
Total	30,622
Deliveries yesterday	886
Total stock in other ports	29,736 ....
	43,684
Total stock in United States	253,819
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 7	59,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 7	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 7	154,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	256,000
Total	509,819
Same time 1894	517,788

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15⅝@15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6.. .50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8.. .50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9.. .90 below No. 7	
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7		No. 10.. .. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6.. .75 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, Int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Maracaibo	17 @19
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Rio do	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¾	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19½	Do, white	19½@20¼
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17½@21
Nicaragua	19½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19¼
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with a fair demand for fine grades.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@33
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Demand fairly active, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¾
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was unchanged in price and quoted steady, without inquiry. Refined continued quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or No. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 8	3⅜	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅛	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The market is not changed for the day. It holds firm at the recent advance and displays a moderate amount of trading on home wants, while the receipts from the interior are small. The current market prices here are $2.20 for best marrows, $1.80 for mediums, $1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95 @$2.

BUTTER—A slow trade, with receipts running liberal. Prices do not change, but to move any important lots some little concession probably would be necessary.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26½	@..
Creamery, firsts	23	@25
Creamery, seconds	20	@22
Creamery, thirds	16	@18
Creamery, June, extra	21	@21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	19	@20
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12¼
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10¾	@11
Factory, thirds	9	@10
Rolls, choice	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing demand, with some interest in the under grades from exporters. Prices are held unchanged.

CHEESE—A moderate moving out of stock in a jobbing way on home trade account, while exporters are taking fairly of the under grades. Prices generally are well sustained.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¾	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½

EGGS—The market is steady, more as a result of some speculative interest, as otherwise there is light trading.

State and Pennsylvania	24½	@25
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	24	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22	@23½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@21
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch'ce	17	@18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2.60	@$4.25
Limed	15	@16½

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes steady under moderate demands; foreigns are pretty well sold up. Cabbages offered freely. Choice onions firm. Kale and spinach unchanged.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$2.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@ 5.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	1.25	@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25	@ 1.75
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 6.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.50
Spinach, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 75
Kale, per bbl	75	@ 1.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.85@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in bricks is not brisk. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.75@$6; Jerseys, $5.50@$5.75; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.65@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.05; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 85c@90c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 75@80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade dull at unchanged prices. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Fancy grades held firmly, with a moderate demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Trading rather slow, with prices held firmly.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.	
Cordova, selected	21@24	10	@12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12	@..
Montevideo	20@22	12	@..
California	21@25	10½@11	
Matamoras	23@25		@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..	
Bogota	20@24	10	@10¼
Central American	18@22	9½@..	
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	..	@ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Exceedingly Dull but Prices Well Held.

A DISPOSITION TO COVER SHORTS

London Buying Establishes a Higher Level of Prices, Which Is Maintained Throughout—The Currency Situation.

The stock market was without feature yesterday. London bought a few stocks in the first hour, probably for the short account, and local traders also covered. This resulted in fractional advances, which were maintained through the remainder of the day, although trading was exceedingly dull.

Chicago Gas was the most active stock of the day, and it was strong. It loaned at ¼ per cent. during the day, which fact would usually indicate a large short interest. But on this occasion the high rate was probably due to the calling in of a round lot of the stock, to be transferred, in view of the closing of the books on the 14th inst. The stock sold up to 75, but closed at 74⅝, a net gain of ⅝. Sugar was inactive and moved within ⅝, closing ⅛ higher than on Monday. The other industrials were quiet and firm.

The Granger group was dull and firm, but the final advances were only fractional. There was fair trading, relatively, in Missouri Pacific, and it closed ⅜ higher. Jersey Central was quiet and firm, and at the close was ½ higher. There was an entire absence of influential news, but there were many rumors as to the probable action of Congress on the currency question. There was a wide difference of opinion as to the probability of the present Congress dealing with the question.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $108,-070,903, and balances $5,513,232. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $556,456.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm, without special activity. Rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.80 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—70@80c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,336, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	1¼
Chicago Gas	⅛
Consolidated Gas	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
National Lead	⅞
New-York Central	1
United States Cordage	1
United States Cordage pf	¾
United States Cordage gtd	1
United States Leather pf	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cedar Falls & M. 1st	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Kings County Elevated 1st	1
L. & N. 1st pens. and at	1
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	1½

DECLINED.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	⅛

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $30,000 4s, coupon, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	
4s, r	113¼	113⅝
4s, c	113	113⅜
5s, r	116⅜	117⅜
5s, c	116⅞	117¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	
Currency 6s, 1897	105	106½
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1890	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $84,000 Virginia funded 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 59¼@59½, and $80,-000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 13¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	148
Continental	122
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
New-York County	520
Ninth National	118
Pacific	175
People's	260
Seabord National	180
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 84¾; Lake Shore, ⅛, to 138½; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 58⅜; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 14½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 18½; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅜, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 6½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 57¼. Erie sold at 10⅜, and Union Pacific at 11⅞. British consols were firm at 103 15-16 for money, and 104 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Money, ¼ of 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16 of 1 per cent., and for three months' bills 9-16@⅝ of 1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 10c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 80 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 35⅛ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	36½	36½	36¼	36½	35½	36½	100
American Cotton Oil	23	23½	23	23½	23	23½	420
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	67	67	67	68	44
American Express	113	113	112	112	111	114	48
*American Sugar Refining	88	88⅞	87⅝	88	87⅞	88	10,016
*American Sugar Refining pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	91	690
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	91	93	27
*American Tobacco	98	98	97⅝	97½	97½	98	780
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4½	1,045
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	62	62	61⅝	62	50
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅞	96	95⅜	96	95⅞	96	5,835
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71⅛	71⅝	71¼	71½	71⅜	71½	2,158
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38½	38⅛	38½	38¼	38½	406
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	56⅜	56½	9,010
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61½	61½	61⅝	910
Consolidated Gas Company	128¾	129	128	129	129½	130	820
Delaware & Hudson	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	126½	287
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	160	159	160	160	162	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34¼	34½	34	34½	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	810
General Electric	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	34⅛	34⅝	1,309
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅞	100
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	100
Illinois Central	84	84	84	84	82	85	10
Laclede Gas	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27½	810
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	85	90	50
Long Island	88	88	86	86	87	89	10
*Long Island Traction	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	130
Louisville & Nashville	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	53⅛	53½	1,100
Manhattan Con	105¼	105¼	104½	104⅝	104½	105	730
Maryland Coal pf	50	50	50	50	50	60	135
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	22½	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	7,325
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	100
Morris & Essex	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	162½	165	200
*National Lead Co	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼	36⅞	37¼	400
*National Lead Co. pf	84	84½	84	84	83½	85	160
New-Jersey Central	90	91¼	90	90¼	90¼	90½	6,147
New-York Central	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝	249
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	815
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26	29	55
New-York, Lack. & West	116¾	117	116¾	117	..	..	20
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	..	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14½	14¾	10
New-York Sus. & Western pf.	40¼	40½	40	40½	40¼	41	510
Norfolk & Western	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	600
Norfolk & Western pf	18	18	18	18	18¾	19½	40
Northern Pacific	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	4	4⅛	600
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½	15½	15¾	1,010
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13½	340
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	154	154	154	153½	154½	109
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	15	15	15	15	..	..	50
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	115½	116½	115½	115½	116	117	49
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	9⅛	9½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	110	110	110	110	109	112	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¼	19	240
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	780
Southern Railway pf	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¾	795
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅛	15⅜	15	15	14½	15	356
T., A. A. & N. M	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2	280
United States Cordage	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾	8	618
United States Cordage pf	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	11⅞	12⅝	400
United States Cordage gtd	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	22½	125
United States Rubber	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	44⅜	45	600
*United States Leather	11	11	10¾	11	10⅞	11⅛	1,975
*United States Leather pf	64	64⅜	63⅞	64⅜	64½	65	1,555
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87¼	87	87¼	525
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	100
Total sales							86,716

*Unlisted

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 15,000	64¼	Col, H V & Tol 5s 4,000	88
1,000	64	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 2,000	84¾
20,000	64¼	5,000	84½
2,000s3	64	Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000	80½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 6-4s, Class A 4s 18,000	17⅝	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 8,000	104
4,000	17¾	2,000	104¼
1,000s3	17½	Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 3,000	95½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 9,000	110½	Ft Worth & D C 1st 5,000	73½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	87⅝	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	91¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000s3	106¾	H & Tex Cent Con 6s 1,000	102½
Collat Trust 5s 5,000	95	Ill Central 4s, 1953 11,000	98
Chicago & Alton 1st 2,000	112	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 2,000	79
500	111½	Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	80
Cent of N J G M 5s 2,000	112¼	Kan Pac 1st Cons 21,000	77
Registered 12,000	111¼	5,000	77½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000s3	106⅞	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 1,000	107⅛
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000	75	Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	71
19,000	74⅞	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000	94
21,000	75	3,000	93¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000	93⅞	L Erie & W 1st 5s 2,000	113½
4,000	93¾	L S & M So 1st Reg 5,000	116
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s 1,000	105	Met Elevated 1st 1,000	118¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	120½	Met Elevated 2d 5,000	108
16,000	120½	Mil, L S & West 1st 1,000	128½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 4,000	88	Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000	126
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000	102¾	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000	105
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 1,000	106¼	Chi & Pac West 5s 1,000	118¾
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 500	120	Mil & St Paul 1st Dakota & G South 5s 1,000	104
30-Year Deb 5s 6,000	107½	South Minn Div 1,000	116
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000	101⅝	Mil & St P 7s, Gold 1,000	122½
4,000	101¾		
1,000	101⅝		
5,000	101⅝		
4,000	101⅜		
Cleve & Canton 1st 1,000	85		
Cleve & Pitts, S F 5,000	117½		
Total sales			$1,107,500

Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 10,000	114⅞	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 15,000	22½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	81	2d Pref Inc 5,000	15
3,000	80⅝	Pitts & Western 1st 4,000	88
11,000	81	2,000	83½
1,000	80⅝	Rich & Danville 6s 1,000	118
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 2,000	47¼	Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 20,000	91
500	46⅞	Roch & Pitts 1st 1,000	124½
5,000	47⅜	Rome & W Consol 5,000	118
23,000	47¼	5,000	118¼
5,000	47⅜	7,000	118½
7,000	47½	St Jo & Grand I 1st 4,000	58
5,000	47⅝	St L & Iron Mt 5s 4,000	78½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 30,000	84⅜	St L & San Fran 2d Class B 1,000	114¼
5,000	84⅞	St Louis S W 1st 1,000	62½
Morgan's L & T 7s 1,000	125	14,000	62
Mutual Union Tel 6s 10,000	109	2,000	62¼
Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000	91¾	St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certs 3,000	116
10,000	92	San An & Ar Pass 4s 13,000	54½
N Y Cent Deb 5s 3,000	108½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 8,000	89
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	102½	20,000	88⅞
Registered 1,000	113½	Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000	90½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 6,000	26½	6,000	90¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	34¼	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000	35
2,000	34½	2,000	36¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 7,000	49⅜	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 8,000	24⅞
8,000	49½	7,000	24½
18,000	50	6,000	24¾
Oregon Short Line 6s 82,000	71½	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	60
10,000	92	Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000	104½
5,000	92¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898 10,000	105¾
10,000	92	Virginia Midland G M 2,000	96½
15,000	91	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	105½
5,000	91¼	1,000	105¼
10,000	91½	West Shore Gtd 4s 21,000	104¾
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 25,000	91½	12,000	104⅝
10,000	91¾	14,000	104¾
21,000	92	Registered 1,000s3	104¾
10,000	91½	1,000	104¾
5,000	91¾	W N Y & Penn 1st 10,000	103
8,000	92¼	Western Union Collat Trust 5s 1,000	107½
10,000	91¾	Wiscon Central Company 1st 2,000	50½
9,000	91½		
26,000	91¼		
15,000s3	91		
Ore S L & U N Con 1,000	47½		
8,000	48½		
5,000	49		
7,000	48¼		
Phil & Read Gen 4s 1,000	72¾		
2,000	73		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	143	Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	28	30
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	46½	48
American Coal	89	..	Minn. Iron	..	40
American District Telegraph	35	45	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	14¼
American Tobacco pf	107	110	Mobile & Ohio	16	19
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1¼	N., C. & St. L.	85	91
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¼	7¼	National Linseed Oil	18½	21
B. & S. Illinois pf	135	..	National Starch	4¾	5½
Boston A. L. pf	102	..	National Starch 1st pf	35	45
Buffalo, R. & P	16	22	National Starch 2d pf	14	25
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	58	62	New Central Coal	5	8
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..	New-York & New-Haven	193	196
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½	New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	14
Central Pacific	14	15¼	New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	74
Central & South American Tel	117	..	N. Y., L. E. & W	10	10¾
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..	Norfolk Southern	60	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	55	North American	3⅜	3¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	145	North Pacific pf	17	18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	118¼	Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..	Ohio Southern	16½	20
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7½	Ontario Mining	9	13
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26	Oregon Improvement	10½	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	75	Oregon R. & N	19½	21
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5	Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6¼
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	17	Pacific Mail	21½	22
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	55	60	Pennsylvania	304	310
Commercial Cable	130	..	Peoria & Eastern	2	5
Consolidated Coal	30	34	Peoria, D. & E	3½	4
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¾	Pittsburg & Western pf	32	33
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	6½	P., C., C. & St. L	15	16½
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	44	48
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi.	157	..
Erie Telegraph	53	..	Quicksilver	1½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	42½	Quicksilver pf	..	15
Flint & P. M	8½	14	Rens. & Sar	181	..
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45	St. Louis Southwestern	4½	5
Great Northern pf	102	103	St. J. & G. I	..	5
Homestake	17½	..	St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
Iowa Central	6	6½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
Iowa Central pf	22	24	St. Paul & Omaha	32	33
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	10¼	Silver Bullion certificates	60	..
Keokuk & D. M	3	4	Southern Cotton Oil	..	5½
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15¼	21	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9½
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	16¼	T. P. Land Tr	8	9½
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72	Toledo & Ohio Central	41	50
Lake Shore	136	137	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	73	81
L., N. A. & C	6	7	Union Pacific	11⅜	12
L., N. A. & C. pf	22	29½	Union Pacific, D. & G	3½	4
L., St. L. & T	1	4	United States Express	42	45
Mahoning Coal R	105	115	United States Rubber pf	94½	94⅞
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..	Wabash	5⅞	6½
Manhattan Beach	2½	5	Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅞
Mexican Central	6	7	Wells-Fargo Express	105	112
Mexican National ctfs	..	2	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	42⅛
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. Gas	73⅞	75	73⅞	74½	7,200	Manhattan	104½	104½	104½	104½	20
A. Sug. Ref	88	88¾	87⅞	87½	13,300	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	22½	23⅜	3,350
C. R. I. & P.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	1,180	Nat. Lead	36½	37	36¼	37	20
Chi., B. & Q.	71	71⅝	71	71½	4,280	North Amer.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	100
C.,M. & St.P.	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	7,900	N. Y. & N. E.	32½	33	32½	32⅝	1,280
Chi. & N. W.	96½	96¼	95¾	96	1,200	Nor. Pac.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	9
C. of N. J.	90	91⅛	89¾	90½	1,570	Nor. Pac. pf.	17	17	17	17	20
Can. South.	49	49	49	49	10	Phil. & Read.	13⅜	13¼	13	13⅛	980
Dist. & C. F.	10½	10½	10½	10½	480	Union Pac.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	1
Gen. Elec.	34⅞	35⅞	34½	35⅞	360	U.P. D.& G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	50
Laclede Gas.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100	U. S. Cord	7⅞	8	7⅞	7¾	170
Louis. & N.	53½	53½	53	53⅜	640	U.S. Cord.pf.	12	12	12	12	10
Long I. Trac.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	100	West. Union.	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	150
Total sales											44,720

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	$13,000	M.,K. & T.2d.	47½	47½	47½	47½	$8,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	5,000	Nor. Pac. 5s.	26½	26½	26½	26½	4,000
C.& E. I. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000	Ore. Imp. 5s.	49½	49½	49½	49½	5,000
C. & O. 4½s	75	75	75	75	3,000	Rock I. 5s, c.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	2,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	77	77	77	77	2,000	So. Ry. 5s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	3,000
Laclede G. 5s.	94	94	94	94	3,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	86½	86½	86½	86½	3,000
M.,K. & T.4s.	81	81	80⅞	80⅞	7,000	U. S. 4s, r	113	113	113	113	100
Total sales						Wabash 1st.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	5,000
					$66,100						

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	.46	.46	.46	.46	200	Standard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Comstock Tun.	.07	.07	.07	.07	300	Yellow Jacket.	.44	.44	.44	.44	100
Con. Cal.& Va.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	170						
Total sales					970						

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58	58⅝	58	58	577,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	44	46
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18½	21
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
†Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Beech & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	11	13
*Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	68½	72
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¾	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67
Cellular Company stock	64	68
Central & South Am. Telegraph	118	122
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113	116
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	46½
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	88	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	149	152
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
*Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	178	181
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	42	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	94¾	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	34	42
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	132	134
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Referring to the previous notice, the undersigned committee invites bondholders and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of other companies comprised in the Union Pacific system to deposit their securities under a preliminary agreement which has been prepared for their protection. Copies of this agreement, specifying the securities, may be obtained from either of the depositaries.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE WITH:—

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., BOSTON, MASS.

J. S. MORGAN & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

The agreement provides that in case any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when submitted by the committee, or in case no plan shall be submitted before the 4th of March next, he may withdraw his securities without charge within thirty days thereafter.

As soon as possible application will be made to list the certificates of deposit upon the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Boston, London, and Amsterdam.

July 10, 1894.

CALVIN S. BRICE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
H. L. HIGGINSON,
SAMUEL CARR,
L. M. SCHWAN,
W. E. GLYN. } Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
JOHN W. SIMPSON,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
of Counsel. } Secretaries.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS OF THE Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY E. SHELDON,
A. E. WALLACH, Secretary.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Bondholders' Committee now represents a majority of your bonds. Additional deposits will be received until and including Jan. 15, 1895, at the Central Trust Co., New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. The certificates of deposit are listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The advantages to be gained by depositing bonds with this committee consist (1) in strengthening the committee in its efforts to enforce payment of interest, to preserve the bonds undisturbed in any reorganization of the Union Pacific system, and to resist opposition from any possible combination of bondholders in other interests; (2) in securing for yourselves the advantage of being with the majority interest in the purchase of the property in case satisfactory reorganization should necessitate foreclosure of the mortgage.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

Jan. 3, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. Prior Lien Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Extension of Bonds for Forty Years at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest.

The NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY has made arrangements by which the extension of the above bonds, which become due on March 1, 1895, has been secured at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest per annum, up to March 1, 1935, in accordance with an indenture executed on the 18th day of December, 1894, between the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as trustee. Holders in America of the said bonds who are desirous of having their bonds extended under the said indenture are requested to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York on or before the 23d inst. A copy of the indenture of Dec. 18, 1894, may be inspected at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William, or at the office of its President, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., 71 Wall St., New-York. The bonds must be deposited, without the coupon due March 1, 1895, and accompanied by a duly signed list stating the numbers of the bonds deposited in consecutive order. A receipt will be given for the bonds deposited, and such receipt will be exchangeable within a few days after the deposit against the bonds deposited, enfaced with a stamp stating the extension to March 1, 1935, at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest. The new coupon sheets will be delivered on presentation of the stamped bonds, and due notice will be given as soon as they are ready.

FREDK. W. SMITH, Secretary,
London Agency, 20 Bucklersbury, London, E. C.
Jan. 9, 1895.

THE BOND RECORD

For January contains a clear presentation of the

INCOME TAX LAW
AND THE CURRENCY BILL,

also a review of recent railroad reports, full report of sales and quotations of bonds dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and a comparison of the New-York and Boston city debt.

For sale on all news stands and elevated stations. Price, ten cents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GENTLEMAN OF LARGE ACQUAINTANCE in city of 300,000 wants experienced partner to join in a banking and brokerage business. For interview, address J. N. P., Box 120 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,363 Broadway, 38d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dividends.

New-York Building-Loan Banking Co.,
96 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

FIFTH ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Corporation have ordered that the regular annual dividend at the rate of Sixteen Per Cent. per annum be apportioned out of the earnings and credited to Installment Shares, Class "A," in force on Dec. 31st, for the year 1894, and that the remaining balance of earnings be passed to Surplus Account.

The customary cash semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, will continue to be paid on the par value ($100) of the Coupon Shares, Class "C," on which advance payments are made at the rate of $85 per share.

WINSLOW E. BUZBY, Sec'y.

New-York, Jan. 2d, 1895.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividends of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred and FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of January, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7, 1895.

New-York, January 8, 1895.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will distribute on and after January 26th, to the holders of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company's Certificates of Equitable Interest in the stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies of record January 14th, an amount equal to ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. of the par value of their holdings of the said certificates of the Fidelity Company. The transfer books will close January 14th at 3 P. M. and reopen on January 26th at 10 A. M.

F. P. OLCOTT, President.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.

The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.

CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 27th Dec., 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO., 45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.

H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
Of New-York.
(OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK.)
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES HALL,
HENRY A. ROGERS,
HENRY R. BEEKMAN,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
HUGH KELLY,
JOHN McANENEY,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
CHARLES SIEDLER,
J. PRESTON McANERNEY,
JAMES B. DILL,
WILLIAM H. HURST,
VINCENT H. LAMARCHE.
GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE B. CARHART, GEORGE C. RAND,
OLIVER S. CARTER, CHARLES R. FLINT,
SUMNER R. STONE, JAMES S. WARREN,
D. H. McALPIN, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, JAMES A. BLAIR,
E. H. PULLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, COLGATE S. CARTER was unanimously re-elected President and EUGENE H. PULLEN unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At a meeting of the shareholders held this day the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. G. Rolston, James B. Colgate,
Thomas Rutter, Henry Hentz,
R. L. Edwards, August Belmont,
James Swann, Henry W. Poor,
Wm. S. Sloan, E. T. Bedford,
Robert Dunlap.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors thereafter Mr. R. L. Edwards and Mr. James B. Colgate were respectively re-elected President and Vice President. B. C. DUER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895. CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1858, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 12 M. The voting register will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the preferred income and sinking fund debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, and the Debenture Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 2 P. M. The transfer books of the debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

The annual meeting of the club will be held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The polls for the election will open at 6:30 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 9:30 o'clock P. M., GEO. BETHUNE ADAMS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
Cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company will be held at the offices of the company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1895, at 2:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. PETER SUYDAM, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, Jan. 8, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Ebenezer K. Wright,
Joseph T. Moore,
Stuyvesant Fish,
George S. Hart,
Charles Sternbach,
Charles Scribner,
Edward C. Hoyt,
Edward E. Poor,
W. Rockhill Potts,
August Belmont,
Richard Delafield,
Francis R. Appleton,
John Jacob Astor,
George S. Hickok,
George Fred'k Vietor.

And, as Inspectors of Election:
John M. Cornell, Eugene Higgins,
and Alexander T. Van Nest.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Ebenezr K. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and Stuyvesant Fish and Edward E. Poor were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents, and George S. Hickok and Edward J. Baldwin were reappointed Cashier and Assistant Cashier, respectively. GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier, and Secretary of the Board.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At an election of Directors held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

James E. Granniss, James Macnaughton,
Julius Kaufmann, George Follett,
Thomas B. Kent, George P. Stockwell,
John A. Tweedy, Cornelius B. Mitchell,
Henry C. Berlin, Duncan D. Chaplin,
Joseph T. Low, David S. Walton.

INSPECTORS.
Frank L. Montague, C. Vincent Smith, David Murray.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors James E. Granniss was unanimously re-elected President and James Macnaughton Vice President.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.

AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
Of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas Russell, Felix Campbell,
Theodore M. Ives, John R. Hegeman,
John M. Crane, John H. Graham,
George L. Pease, John N. Beach,
Joseph S. Stout, Mortimer C. Ogden,
Alonzo Slote, Haley Fiske.

At a meeting of the new Board, John M. Crane was re-elected President and George L. Pease Vice President, both unanimously.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

At 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Chas. H. Fancher, Assignee. Sundry book accounts, &c.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executor.

10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
16 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
By order of Admin'strators.
230 shs. American Bank Note Co.
200-25,000 part American Bank Note Co. Scrip.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
15 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. pfd.
$11,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (S. W. Extn.) 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
18 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. Cons. Mtg. & Skg. Fd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Com. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Series E, 1912.
30 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$500 Hoboken Turtle Club 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
32 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auct. Room.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
78 shs. United States Projectile Co.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Importers & Traders Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1912.
10 shs. East Side Bank.
2,000 shs. Hale Gold Mining Co., common.
10 shs. National Electric Service Co.
10 shs. Aurora Grata Association of B'klyn.
40 shs. Christopher & 10th Street R. R.
34 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
$5,000 N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.
200 shs. St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R.
50 shs. Providence & Stonington S. S. Co.
$22,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$500 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1905, July, 1894, Coup. (Hypd.)
20 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$11,212.30 State of Virginia 6 p. c. deferred Certfs. of 1871.
117 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$10,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. Income Bds.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near 8th Ave.)

58TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New-York, December 10, 1894.

The Trustees direct that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum be credited to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 21st.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1895, will draw interest from January 1, 1895.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
(Opposite Cooper Institute,)
CHARTERED 1852.
83D DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 16, 1895.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **Jan. 1, 1895,** at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums.

Deposits made on or before **Jan. 10,** will draw interest from **Jan. 1.**

George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.

The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after January 21, 1895. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
December 11, 1894.

Investments in Fruit Lands.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Bion H. Butler of The Bradford Era, who last Spring bought a fruit plantation at Southern Pines, in North Carolina, has added to his purchase another bunch of ground. The place now has 12,000 grape vines growing, and about 2,000 plum, peach, pear, cherry, nectarine, and apricot trees. He was down a couple of weeks ago to see the place, and came home so well satisfied that he joined three other Pennsylvanians, and is about closing a deal for a tract of 1,000 acres a few rods from his plantation. While the chief incentive is the value of the land for orchard purposes and vineyards, the tract contains a nice lot of pine, which is probably worth nearly as much as the price paid for the ground. These new vineyards were bought by Pennsylvanians in the neighborhood of his plantation last week.

SUGAR BOUNTIES ILLEGAL

The Bill Granting Them Violated the Constitution.

CONGRESS EXCEEDED ITS POWERS

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia Holds Sugar Planters Have No Cause for Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, through Justice Shepard, to-day delivered an opinion affirming the decision of Judge McComas in the District Circuit Court, refusing to grant the application of the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make an examination of the sugar produced by the company, preliminary to the payment of the sugar bounty for 1894. This Secretary Carlisle refused to pay on the ground that the new tariff law repealed the bounty provision of the McKinley act. The most interesting feature of the court's opinion is its practical declaration that the granting of bounties is unconstitutional.

The court says the first question to be considered is: Is this a case (concerning the validity of the McKinley law) in which a mandamus can be ordered? The question is briefly disposed of by the statement that the circumstances under which an executive officer may be compelled to perform an official act, and the principles applicable thereto, have been considered by the court in two cases recently decided, one of which has been affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. "Further discussion would add nothing new," says the court, and it adds that if the McKinley act (containing the bounty provision) has been repealed and the rights of the relator (the Miles Company) have fallen therewith, there remains no duty which the respondents could lawfully perform. This, it is stated, brings the court to the second question, whether the repealing clauses of the tariff law now in force had the effect to at once repeal the bounty clauses of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, and to take away all claims thereunder.

Quoting the clause in the new tariff law repealing the sugar-bounty provision, the court says that this is not only a direct repeal of that part of the act, but also an express prohibition of any further payment of bounty.

The court's third consideration is this: "The constitutionality of the bounty law has been raised by the respondents and fully argued. While its decision might be avoided under our conclusion with respect to the law, we think the question should be fully met and determined." The power of Congress to pay bounties to manufacturers or producers in order to encourage the manufacture or production of any article has never been passed upon by the court, but the principle which underlies the question and upon which its solution depends has, in the opinion of the court, been time and again asserted and applied in the court of last resort in such cases, particularly in the opinion of Justice Miller holding that the Government cannot take property from citizens to bestow it on favored individuals. Quotations from a number of opinions in support of this doctrine are given by the court. Continuing, the court says:

The power here involved is one of taxation. The annual bounty for sugar production has necessarily come out of the revenues raised by general taxation for the support of the Government. The gross sum required each year had to be included in the estimates for annual expenses and considered in the imposition of taxes to raise the revenues to meet them. Call the subsidy offered by the law to producers of sugar a contract, if you will, still, it is necessarily one where "the right to contract must be limited by the right to tax, and if, in the given case, no tax can lawfully be levied to pay the debt, the contract itself is void for want of authority to make it."

The court thinks that authorities cited establish beyond question that the power of taxation, in all free Governments like ours, is limited to public objects and purposes governmental in their nature. No amount of incidental public good or benefit will render valid taxation or the appropriation of revenue to be raised for a private purpose. If it may be for "the general welfare of the United States" to encourage the production of sugar by the grant of a bounty, it is hard to conceive why the producers of corn, wheat, cotton, wool, coal, iron, silver ore, &c., might not be paid a bounty also.

If Congress be conceded the power to grant subsidies from the public revenues to all objects it may deem to be for the general welfare, then it follows that this discretion, like the idea that this is a Government of "delegated and enumerated powers," renders superfluous all the special delegations of power contained in the Constitution, and opens a way for a flood of Socialistic legislation, the specious plea for all of which has ever been, "the general welfare." It is a doctrine that we cannot subscribe to. Still less are we able to subscribe to a doctrine that legislation may be enacted by Congress "in pursuance of a natural policy analogous to that adopted by the Governments of France, any other Government on the face of the earth. There is no inherent sovereignty in the general or in the State Governments. The people are sovereign. Certain powers of sovereignty they have delegated with a free hand; others have been reserved. Legislation by the Assembly of France, the Reichstag of imperial Germany, or the Parliament of Great Britain, where power is unlimited, furnishes no proper precedent for legislation in this country.

In conclusion, the court says that all acts granting drawbacks and bounties, no matter how worded or devised, have met with determined opposition and denial of power at all times, and it cannot be said that they ever received general consent or acquiescence. The fact that moneys have often been paid out under acts of doubtful or questionable validity can have no great weight under a system where the question, by reason of difficulties alluded to in the opinion, is so hard to be raised in an effective manner. The opinion adds:

But, if there had been a practice by Congress, uniform and generally acquiesced in, our opinion is so clearly against the validity of this act that we could not be controlled by it in the performance of our duty. No time, no acquiescence, no estoppal runs against the people under the protection of our written Constitution. Finding that has been such, it follows that the judgment must be, in all things, affirmed, and with costs to the appellees.

The opinion of the court was unanimous, but Chief Justice Alvey filed a separate concurring opinion, saying:

I fully concur with my brothers in the affirmance of the judgment appealed from in this case, but I do so upon the distinct grounds that the statute authorizing the payment of the sugar bounty has been expressly repealed by the recent tariff act of 1894, and thereby all right to bounty has been canceled, and even if that were not so, the case as here presented shows no sufficient foundation for the opening of a mandamus against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I do not, however, deem it necessary, for any purpose of this case, to discuss and decide the constitutional question of the power of Congress to provide for the payment of bounties in such case as that provided for by the late tariff act of 1890. I prefer to express no opinion upon that subject.

Debs to Appeal to the People.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

After the recent conviction of Eugene V. Debs in court, the People's Party Club of Pottstown, Penn., passed resolutions of sympathy for the strike manager and forwarded a copy of them to him. In response, a reply has been received from Mr. Debs, written at Terre Haute, Ind., which concludes thus:

"We are glad to be able to call ourselves your political brethren. The American Railway Union, by unanimous vote, is committed to the People's Party. The next strike must be made at the polls. Court injunctions cannot restrain men from voting. We can and will vote ourselves into power in every department of the Government, and

CHICKERING SUITS ENDED

Amicable Settlement of Actions Begun with Great Bitterness.

A DEAD BROTHER CHARGED WITH THEFT

But Only a Year Before His Death He Had Publicly Shown an Extraordinary Proof of Sterling Honesty.

An end has been made to the litigation of the Chickering families, which had promised sensational developments.

An order discontinuing the action begun by Mrs. Garafelia O. Chickering, widow of Charles F. Chickering, against her brother-in-law, George H. Chickering, and the counter-action begun by Mr. Chickering, was signed by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday. The discontinuance was on the application of Masten & Nichols, attorneys for Mr. Chickering.

On what ground the suits, started with great bitterness, are now withdrawn does not appear. Messrs. Masten & Nichols declined to discuss the matter, saying simply that an amicable arrangement had been reached.

When the actions were begun, two years ago, it looked as if a bitter family fight had been started, and as the Chickerings, through their piano business, were known all over the world much interest was excited.

Charles F. Chickering died on March 23, 1891. His widow began suit against George H. Chickering to recover $30,000, which she asserted he had promised to pay her in November, 1891, for 495 shares of the stock of Chickering & Sons, and also to recover a claim of $16,000 held by her husband against him.

George H. Chickering retorted with charges that his brother had misappropriated during a period of many years several hundred thousand dollars of moneys belonging to the firm, and had promised to pay him one half of it back, but died before he did so. He sued the widow, claiming the one half which his brother had promised to pay to him.

Charles F. Chickering had been the financial manager of the piano firm founded by his father, while George H. Chickering looked after the manufacturing part of the business. In this way it was charged the peculations had been made possible without discovery for a long term of years.

On account of Mr. Chickering's high standing, the charges publicly made against him after his death by his brother caused unusual interest. The man accused of wholesale stealing had been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III. He had attended to the Chickering exhibits at the Crystal Palace Exposition, in London, and also at the Paris Exposition.

Only a year before his death, Mr. Chickering had given an extraordinary proof of sterling honesty, and he was publicly commended by a Judge from the bench in acknowledgment. In this instance he brought into court a bundle containing a trust fund of $400,000, the existence of which was unknown to any person living except himself. It was the property of James Henry Paine, who had died some time before, and, if Mr. Chickering had chosen to keep it, no one would ever have been any the wiser.

Paine was a miser who accumulated a fortune in speculations and lived in an attic in Bleecker Street, where he was found dead in December, 1885. His relatives discovered that he left quite a fortune, and a contest was the result in the Surrogate's Court. While it was in progress Mr. Chickering, who, it was known, had been acquainted with Paine, was called as a witness. He took to court with him a bundle wrapped in brown paper and tied with a green bandana handkerchief, which he said had been intrusted to his care by Paine in the "sixties." Paine had asked him to put it in his safe and keep it for him. The miser never bothered him about it afterward. When the bundle was opened, everybody was astounded to find that it contained about $400,000 in gold and silver coin and banknotes. The money was subsequently distributed among the heirs.

THE LAIDLAW-SAGE SUIT.

Third Trial of the Case Begun and One Juror Secured.

William R. Laidlaw's suit for $50,000 damages against Russell Sage was placed on trial for the third time yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson. On account of the absence in Washington of Joseph H. Choate, who is associated with ex-Judge Noah Davis as counsel for the plaintiff, an adjournment was taken until to-day, after one juror was secured. Dr. A. L. Pincoffs will also act for Mr. Laidlaw. Col. E. C. James and Rush Taggart represent Mr. Sage, and they will probably be reinforced by ex-Judge Dillon.

Mr. Laidlaw was a broker's clerk, and was in Mr. Sage's office when Norcross exploded a dynamite bomb there on Dec. 4, 1891, wrecking the building. Mr. Laidlaw alleges that Mr. Sage used him as a screen to shield himself against the dynamiter. The plaintiff was badly hurt, and, it is said, will never recover. Mr. Sage escaped with comparatively trifling injuries. Norcross was killed.

When Mr. Laidlaw, after a long imprisonment in the hospital and at his home, managed to get about again, he started a suit for $50,000 damages against Mr. Sage. At the first trial Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court dismissed the case. The General Term reversed the dismissal and ordered a new trial, at which Mr. Laidlaw got a verdict for $25,000. This verdict was set aside on the ground of some alleged improper rulings, and the work of preparing for the third trial, begun yesterday, was commenced at once.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S APPEAL.

Argument for a Reversal of the Judgment Finding Him Guilty of Forgery.

Erastus Wiman's appeal from the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer finding him guilty of forgery in the second degree was argued yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy and A. B. Boardman appeared for Mr. Wiman. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay acted for the prosecution.

Mr. Wiman was in court and followed the argument closely. He sat immediately behind his lawyers, and appeared in much better condition than he was at the time of his trial.

Justices O'Brien, Van Brunt, and Follett were on the bench, and as Gen. Tracy presented his case they gave him the closest attention. Gen. Tracy began by admitting that his client had drawn money from the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., of which he was the general manager, beyond the amount due him at the time. He also admitted that Mr. Wiman had done this by indorsing a check made out to E. W. Bullinger, but this was not forgery, Gen. Tracy insisted. It was simply transferring money from one account to another, and the same thing was done every day in the business community.

Speaking of the rulings of Justice Ingraham, who presided at the trial, Gen. Tracy said that the Justice erred in denying the right of the defense to submit evidence as to Wiman's resources outside of his bank account after having permitted the prosecution to show that his account in bank was never more than $29,000, and could not possibly have covered Wiman's overdrafts on the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Gen. Tracey continued:

The trial Judge charged the jury as a matter of law that Wiman was guilty, and that the jury must find him so. He took away from the jury every question on which perjury as charged in this indictment could be predicated, and admitted questions on which it could not be predicated.

The question of criminal intent was taken from the jury, and the Judge gave a most absurd definition of the word "intent," utterly at variance with the true meaning of the word.

Mr. Lindsay, in opposition, put in a very long and carefully-prepared brief. In this it was set forth, among other things, that Wiman had been systematically embezzling the funds of the Dun agency, and that on Feb. 6, 1893, he was a defaulter to the extent of upward of $188,000.

The facts of the alleged forgery as they came out in the trial were then rehearsed, and, continuing, the brief declared:

Even if technical errors were committed, the guilt of the defendant is so clearly and overwhelmingly shown that it is impossible for the General Term to say that any injury could have been done. It is a well-established principle that the General Term of the Supreme Court will not reverse a conviction unless it affirmatively appears and is manifest upon the record that the defendant was actually injured, and the jury actually influenced against the defendant by the charges of the lower court.

It will be some time before a decision is handed down. If it is against Mr. Wiman, an appeal will at once be taken to the Court of Appeals.

A YOUNG HUSBAND SENTENCED.

He Married a Wife on $4 a Week and Then Stole $75.

A tearful boy, nineteen years old, who married a girl on $4 a week and then stole $75 from his employer to keep the family pot boiling during the honeymoon, was before Recorder Goff yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. He was William P. Taylor of 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and he pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree.

Taylor was sent on Nov. 24, 1894, by his employer, Walter N. Lawrence, to cash a check for $75, but he did not return. He ran away to Philadelphia with his wife, and tried in vain to get work there. He then returned to New-York and gave himself up.

Taylor handed to the Recorder yesterday a letter from his mother and another from his wife, pleading for mercy for him.

"You have made a terrible mistake," said Recorder Goff, kindly. "I pity you deeply. You have started wrong, betraying your employer and breaking your mother's heart. I shall extend all the clemency I can, and will send you to the Elmira Reformatory."

"If you can remand me till Thursday, I will get my former employers to come and see you," pleaded the boy.

"Very well," said the Recorder, and the prisoner was led away weeping.

AN AGENT CHARGED WITH FRAUD

F. B. Mayhew Accused of Retaining $3,453 from Rent Collections.

There seem to be many opportunities in the real estate business to make extra money if a man does not mind the consequences.

Frank B. Mayhew is accused of having embraced some of these opportunities, and now he is in Ludlow Street Jail. Mr. Mayhew is a real estate agent at 118 West Forty-second Street. He was arrested on an order signed by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas in a suit brought by Roger V. Bonnell, a large holder of uptown real estate, who charges Mayhew with collecting rents and receiving money for repairs, &c., and failing to account for some of the money.

In his complaint Mr. Bonnell alleges that he was defrauded out of $3,453.08.

The order of arrest signed by Judge Bischoff holds the defendant in $2,500, which was not forthcoming. The execution was issued on Dec. 13, 1894, and it took Deputy Sheriff Waldering until yesterday to get the agent.

Pleased with the New Court House.

A business men's committee appointed by the Mayor of Minneapolis to visit the Criminal Court Houses of Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, New-York, and other cities was at the new Criminal Courts Building in Centre Street yesterday.

The committee consists of O. P. Erickson, Robert McGuire, and E. F. Comstock, a brother of Senator Comstock of Minnesota, and is accompanied by Architect F. W. Kees of Minneapolis. The visitors were shown through the building by J. W. Wilson, the architect, and A. Crane, who supplied the building with record safes. The committee has already visited a number of cities on its list, and its members say they are better pleased with the new Court House here than with any they have so far seen.

Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

The United States Grand Jury was discharged yesterday for the term.

Among the indictments handed down by the foreman were the following:

Edward R. Carter, indicted for making false entries and embezzling $30,000 from the National Bank of Commerce; Henry Thomas, Jr., of Hillburn, N. Y., for making counterfeit coins; Benjamin Roth, for offering untaxed cigars for sale; Henry Llonel Brown, for receiving stolen postage stamps; William R. Hawken, for forging maternal signature to money order; Frank L. Palmer, Post Office clerk, for embezzling letters.

A Certificate for "the Astor Tramp."

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court granted a certificate yesterday of reasonable doubt to James Garvey, "the Astor tramp." This will operate to keep Garvey out of the penitentiary pending the appeal taken in his behalf.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis is counsel for Garvey. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared for the prosecution in the argument for the certificate.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed David Thompson, a lawyer, as trustee of the estate of Benjamin Lord, who died in 1883. Mr. Thompson was appointed in place of Courtland S. Van Rensselaer on the application of Jeremiah G. Shaw, who alleged that the American Surety Company was on the bond of the late trustee, August Cruikshank, who died on Oct. 4, 1894, leaving a deficiency in the accounts of the estate. The bond was for $25,000. This the surety company is to be called upon to meet, and as Mr. Van Rensselaer is an officer of the surety company, it was held to be bad law to appoint him a trustee.

—Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas appointed Philip Bohnet yesterday as guardian ad litem in a suit about to be brought in the name of Frederick Porcella against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, to recover damages. Porcella is ten years old, and lives with his mother at 39 Baxter Street. It is alleged that on Aug. 20, 1894, the boy fell through an open hatchway left uncovered by the agents of the company, in front of a building owned by the company, in Baxter Street.

—Thomas Reilly was before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday in General Sessions to be put on trial for murder. Reilly is charged will killing Peter Matthews, in a lumber yard up town, on March 14, 1892. When arrested he was declared insane and sent to Ward's Island. A few days ago the physicians pronounced him well enough to appear in court, and he was sent to the Tombs. Friend & House, Reilly's lawyers, stated to the court to-day that the man was mentally unfit to appear. The case was adjourned to Jan. 15.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe issued a restraining order and an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against the Stanley Bradley Publishing Company of New-York, restraining the company from filling or delivering any orders for the publication entitled "Our Soldiers in the Civil War," a reproduction of the Frank Leslie war sketches. The action was taken in behalf of the Squires, Crothers Publishing Company of Toledo.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, denied the petition of J. C. Aiken and others, the original complainants, to dismiss their suit against the Colorado Irrigation Company, on the ground that other parties have intervened. They charged John C. Bealty with appropriating $7,000,000 for the purchase of worthless lands.

—Charles S. Sanders, the father of William H. Sanders, the boy who, in April last, had his leg broken by an iron gate falling upon it from the house of Congressman-elect Henry C. Miner on Madison Avenue, has been permitted by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court to settle his twenty-five thousand-dollar damage suit for $700.

—Charles Knoche of 1,672 Second Avenue was brought before Judge Fitzgerald in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a bench warrant charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses. Knoche, it is alleged, passed a number of worthless checks signed "Michael Hack," on saloon keepers last June.

—Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday paroled Lee Yuen, the Chinaman alleged to have been illegally admitted into this country, in the custody of his lawyer, ex-Judge Curtis, and his bondsman, Morris Isaacs, pending the settlement of the order dismissing the writ of habeas corpus.

—John Davis, a notary public at 407 Canal Street, accused of aiding Mrs. Abigail McDonald to defraud the United States Government by means of a false pension claim, was released yesterday on $500 bail. James Hart of Brooklyn is his bondsman.

—A jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace yesterday, rendered a verdict for the defendant in the suit of George W. La Rue, to recover $50,000 damages from Arthur B. Cumner, for alleged slander.

—United States Commissioner Alexander took under consideration yesterday the case of Julius and Siegfried Siegl, wanted in Vienna for the alleged forging of indorsements and acceptances. He will give his decision next week.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 135—The Berdan Firearms Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and No. 128—The United States, appellant, vs. The Berdan Firearms Manufacturing Company.—Argument concluded by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the United States.

No. 136—The F. O. Mathieson & Wiechers Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. The steamship Ludvig Holberg, &c.—Argued by George Black for the appellant and by Harrington Putnam for the appellee.

No. 137—Cyrus F. Palmer, appellant, vs. The Village of Corning.—Argument commenced by E. H. Risley for the appellant.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 9, will be as follows: Nos. 137, 129, (and 832,) 141, 142, 143, 144, 140, 29, 33, 62.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—1 to 175—Glenn vs. various defendants. 85—Woods vs. Johns Manufacturing Company. 106—Hawthorne, administratrix, vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 105—Moore vs. Steljis. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 94—Humphreys vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 118—United Verde Copper Company vs. Link Belt Engine Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

25—Doane vs. Steamship Manuka. 41—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Same vs. Canalboat James H. Root. 43—Same vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 58—Murtagh vs. Tugs James W. Husted and W. E. Chapman. 68—Drum vs. Tug Elmira and Lighter E. Sterns.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The motion calendar for Monday will include the following numbers, the title of each case following the number:

No. 886—B. Fisher et al. against Berthold Blank, appellant.

No. 887—The People ex rel. Mark L. Sheldon against Walter Fraser et al., as Assessors, appellants.

No. 888—Francisco Wood against the Town of Gilboa, appellant.

No. 889—Edward H. Harriman against Albert G. Howe et al., appellants.

No. 890—In the matter of John J. Hopper to punish Edwin S. Hopper for contempt, appellant.

No. 891—Edward Einstein, appellant, against the Rochester Gas and Electric Company and another.

No. 892—In the matter of the application of the people ex rel. John F. Dobson for a mandamus to the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn.

No. 893—Jacob Hirshfeld, appellant, against Frederick A. Kurshedt and another.

No. 894—The People ex rel. Peter Nechamcus, appellant, against the Warden of the City Prison.

No. 895—The People ex rel. Lelia E. Marsh, appellant, against Controller Roberts.

No. 898—In the matter of the petition of Marcus T. Hun and another, as executors, as to assessments on property of Jane C. Vanscaick.

No. 897—Henry H. Eustis, appellant, against A. E. Aldridge and another, as executors.

No. 898—The People ex rel. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, appellant, against Edward P. Barker et al., as Tax Commissioners.

No. 899—Norris Winslow, appellant and respondent, against the Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company et al., in the matter of Addison L. Upton, as County Treasurer, respondent and appellant.

No. 904—In the matter of the petition of Edmund B. Murphy against Emily A. Smith, as executrix, appellant.

No. 905—The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company against Joseph L. Spofford, appellant.

No. 906—Mary F. Baxter, appellant, against the New-York State Mutual Benefit Association.

No. 907—The People ex rel. F. W. Chase against Frank Campbell, as Controller, (Actions 1 and 2.)

No. 908—John S. Keyes and another against Barbara Ellensohn and another, appellants.

No. 909—In the matter of the application of the Manhattan Railway Company and another against Julia A. Kent, appellant.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

61—Hart vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 66—Kahn vs. Chapin. 68—Matter of Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Mills vs. McMullen.

Class IV.—2—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 3—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 4—Matter of Hardy.

Class VII.—5—Edwards vs. Fitzgerald. 6—Heffler vs. Fica. 7—People ex rel. Purdy vs. Fitch.

Class VIII.—8—Delafon vs. Yule. 9—McGovern vs. Yule. 10—Connolly vs. Dillon. 11—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 12—Knapp vs. Hamersley. 13—McKee vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 14—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Fox. 15—Maddock vs. Maddock. 16—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Smith. 17—Matter of Higgins. 18—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 19—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 20—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post. 21—Matter of the Mayor, &c. 22—Man vs. Cromwell. 23—Fancher vs. American Cereal Company. 24—Henderson Hall & Co. vs. Read. 25—Miller vs. Gilman.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, receiver, &c., upon 1—Downs. 2—Farmer, Edgar & Co. 3—Flanagan. 4—Granger, 5—Haffner. 6—Hayes. 7—Harrison Brothers. 8—Heard Brothers & Co. 9—Kirby & Fountain. 10—Lathrop. 11—Masing. 12—Pope. 13—Rideout. 14—Silva. 15—Simpson. 16—Scowcroft.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2552—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 952—Hedges vs. Sandifer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III. ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2647—Morrison vs. Ghormley. 5000—Davis vs. Myers. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1550—Weber vs. Mangle. 3680—Scott vs. Behsman. 2152—Demmer vs. Mayor, &c. 2004—Burke vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4470—Gregg vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 5440—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 4381—Godline vs. Kidd. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1696½—Eden vs. Tebo. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 2658—Glusker vs. American Sick Benefit and Accident Association. 2690—Donnelly vs. Seacord.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

18—Castoriano vs. Dupe. 36—Styles vs. Blume. 33—Canavan vs. Stuyvesant. 65—Schmidt vs. Cook. 67—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Rayner.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Part I—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2363—Weil vs. Herman. 937—Cofield vs. Brown, Jr. 2352—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1139—Barnett vs. Bradley. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 631—Mandel vs. Mervash. 1307—Riesser vs. Zubrinsky. 1192—Broaker vs. Ellsworth.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 93—Hirsch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

346—Connor vs. Buddensieck.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1627—Halliday vs. Selje. 1245—Schultz vs. Excelsior Quilting Company. 1448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 1006—McKeon vs. Schultz. 1048—Brogan vs. Hagan. 1146—Curtis vs. Blun. 1224—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 780—Boedecker vs. Winchester Fire Insurance Company. 1099—Leaycraft vs. Abbett. 785—Boedecker vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company. 969—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1346—Congregation, Charitable and Benevolent Association vs. Levine.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1195—Walsh vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1170—Walker vs. Myer's Excursion and Navigation Company. 695—Sturges vs. Newcombe. 1049—Saglurian vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 696—Sulzstein vs. Sosnowsky. 1613—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 1043—Hahn vs. The Mayor, &c. 1200—Zellner vs. Lyon. 1219—Lane vs. Turner. 785—Cannon vs. Kraus. 852—Wahrenberg vs. Kraus. 1148—Fray vs. Hamilton Bank Note and Engraving Company. 887—Hagan vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1675—Lindgren vs. Union Railway.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

940—Contested will of Elizabeth Lee.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Gertrude Weller, Henry C. Faile. Simon Thalman. At 2 P. M.: William A. Herat.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

1029—Cornelia F. Coster.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

835—Auboney vs. Roux. 602—Sebree vs. Waldo. 787—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamboat Company. 833—Otto vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 501—Marche vs. Schlag. 929—Munden, Hildesheimer & Co. vs. Stern. 1405—Raedig vs. Brien. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 817—Reilly vs. Silverman. 322—McGill vs. Henschell. 362—Milne vs. Borgaro. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 442—Spang vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 655—Heass vs. Arnstein. 820—Geisenberg vs. Abrahams. 373—Stege vs. Pettit. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 803—De Wolfe vs. Wetmore. 805—Granville vs. Coghlan. 830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 837—James A. Welch Company vs. Reed. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 867—Kapian vs. Hutkoff. 885—Teschner vs. Teschner. 464—Gustavitson vs. Dienst. 636—Meyer vs. Meyer. 671—Crocheron vs. Seymour. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 2822—Goldstein vs. Jordan. 906—Siebert vs. Reed. 235—Bronson vs. National Bank vs. Sinclair. 244—Dorman vs. Roriginskey. 251—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 254—Goodman vs. New-York County Co-Operative Fire Insurance Company. 266—Le Mouet vs. Von Raven. 275—Waite vs. Corell. 278—Corell vs. Stillwell. 722—Brelmer vs. Gutknecht. 899—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 988—Same vs. same. 989—Stunding vs. Fuller. 559—Wendt vs. Degener. 1024—Ellis vs. Gilman. 1029—Spence vs. Leavitt. 1079—Boyd vs. Thomson. 272—Preston vs. Hilton. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 637—Huntington vs. Kimball. 273—Duncan vs. Canda. 988—Fraley vs. Goldman. 990½—Tyler vs. Dana. 1022—Derby vs. Schechter. 1023—Haywood vs. same. 545—Eichbold vs. Tiffany. 890—Sanders vs. Conkling. 990—Donnelly vs. Carr. 516—Adler vs. Bachrach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

981—Heiman vs. Ruhland. 978—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 600—Guy vs. Reidel. 2977—Kreiser vs. Scofield. 1089—Kramer vs. Jacobs. 765—Thompson vs. Pressner. 180—Star Roofing Company vs. Guastavlus. 1069—Falk vs. Landauer. 1100—Hartman vs. Cohn. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 1102—Jacobowitz vs. Michaels. 1103—Frazer vs. Loew. 1104—Petschan vs. Fineburg. 1105—Davis vs. Simon. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 1108—Grogan vs. Leykauf. 1109—Uplegrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 1110—Levy vs. Snow. 1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach. 1112—Sakolsky vs. Chinnaro. 1113—Loewy vs. Fletcher. 1114—Loeffler vs. Wallach. 1115—Menken vs. Robinson. 1116—Worchingham vs. Robinson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2880—Hibbard vs. Von Keller. 2447—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 2913—Mount Morris Bank vs. Lawson. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 3003—Kaufman vs. Nachman. 3206½—Norton vs. McCarthy. 2829—Sugden vs. Clute. 2838—Weiss vs. Hatfield. 3139—Murray vs. Brady. 2708—Crownse vs. Schrimpton. 1620—Scalano vs. Ketcham.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistants McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Pasquale Doti. 2—Francesco A. Calluchio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Aloysius J. Kobrecker. 2—Rose Mickel. 3—Frank Farrell. 4—Charles Sorgens. 5—William J. Newlan. 6—John Williams. 7—Charles Neilson. 8—Robert Dupree. 9—Milo Gachiro. 10—Palatzo Gerolomo, Palatzo Carmano, and Frank Lovello. 11—Franco Piccorius. 12—Frank Ross. 13—Pleadings.—1—Wally Fromberg. 2—Louis Goodman. 3—Harry Levy. 4—Frank Tucella. 5—Robert Gordon. 6—John Murphy. 7—Thomas Jones. 8—Otto Arst. 9—Pincus Berman. 10—Michael Mahoney. 11—Rox Carter, (3,) and Frederick Reed. 12—George Scisoneras. 13—Frank White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Michael Petralla and Jerry Sounders. 2—John Siere and Pasquale Barbiere. 3—Henry Tannenbaum. 4—Callaghan Shea. 5—Michael J. Farley. 6—William L. Brockway. 7—Edward Compagnon. 8—Joseph Gleason and Louis Breehen. 9—Rachel Bronson and Meyer Leventog. 10—Philip Green. 11—Mary Welsh. 12—Frederick Schmidt. 13—Theodore Delavigne and Henry Depple. 14—Charles Flynn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William McPherson. 2—Andrew Roche. 3—William Cavanagh. 4—Peter Larney. 5—John Ryan. 6—John La Rowe. 7—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 8—Philip Germaine. 9—John Greves. 10—Michael Stable. 11—Frank Sinnott. 12—Yetta Gluckstein. 13—Birger Paulson. 14—Charles Massochi, Carlo Bessani, Peter Peradino, and Charles Morrisetti.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Reade vs. Harrison—Mitchell L. Erlanger. Adams vs. Clark—Robert L. Redfield. Matter of Cowdrey—Joseph A. Thompson. Buchanan vs. Foster—William B. Hornblower. Bertram vs. Wells—Edward W. Bonynge.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Henry L. Marschall vs. Frederick Gottschalk—H. L. Marschall.

SUPERIOR COURT, Dugro, J.—Albert L. Parker, Jr., vs. Sarah M. Higgons—Herman Frank.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Teackle W. Lewis vs. William W. Belvin—Walter Safford.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—George B. Abbott, Surrogate.

The accounting in estates of Bernhard Doyle, John O'Neil, John G. Kelmon, John Dwyer, William B. Jacques, George G. Spring, Stephen Wilcox, John Meninger, Henry Immerschitt, Francis S. Haas, Thomas Cruttenden, John F. Henry, Charlotte Holcomb, William Beard, (motion,) and Daniel E. Harris.

The real estate of Elbert Stephan. The estate of Elizabeth A. Sweeney and Mary Pitt.

The transfer tax of Magdalena Bosworth, Clara E. Robinson, Elizabeth B. Leahy, Edward Curran, Maria vs. Deckebiller, Amanda Corwin, John Obert, Mary E. Heffer, John S. Voorhees, and Charles Freese.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

38—Will of Ernest J. Roupp. 2—Will of Silas McChesney.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gaynor, J.

145—Rosenbaum vs. Brizz. 106—Valentine vs. Schriebner. 33—Montfort vs. Eder. 29—Dike vs. Wormser. 4—Donald vs. McKeever. 13—Tuthill vs. Rogers. 20—Thompson vs. Thompson. 21—Coley vs. South St. Paul Belt Railroad Company. 24—Donald vs. Chapman. 29—Joost vs. Bergholtz. 56—Stanley vs. Beach. Harris vs. Herbert et al. 49—Leary vs. Post. 50—The People ex rel. Grassau vs. Hogodal. 51—The People ex rel. Greenblatt vs. Hogodal. 52—Morrisson vs. Stewart. 53—Cross vs. County of Kings. 54—Newcomb et al. vs. Wright. 55—Carter vs. Smith.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Part II.—Landon, J.

744—Buz vs. Leach and others. 690—Morrison vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 357—Scholl vs. Manahan. 465, 467, 470, 477—Young and others vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 190—Thompson vs. Norwood. 626—Seely vs. Ulmar and another. 369—Conselyea vs. American Legion of Honor. 418—Reimers vs. Long Island Railroad. 1,374—Isham, N. D. 14, vs. Isham. 188—Haudt vs. Miller and another. 556—Lewandowski vs. Bowe. 511—Emery vs. Cornell L. B. Company. 753—Gray vs. Kaufman Dairy Company. 757—Pfaertzsch vs. Steinway Railroad. 591—Twaddell vs. Schoenig. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 758—Hendrickson vs. Allen. 750—Trum vs. Thompson. 760—Lang vs. The Woman's Hospital. 761, 765—King vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 762—Bell vs. City of Brooklyn. 763—Myers vs. Lenz. 764—Leibinger Brewing Company vs. Ernst. 768, 769—Cropsey vs. Kings County Hygiene Company. 767—Ramsay vs. Odell. 770—Ladlen vs. Long Island Railroad. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 772—Gray vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 773—The People, &c. vs. Gaunaro. 774—Brow vs. Whetman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 774.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II., Chambers.—

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Church Site Finally Cut Up into Building Lots.

SALE OF THE BROWER HOUSE LEASE

Business Reported by the Brokers—Committees Selected for the Exchange—The Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, 35 by 100, to a gentleman who will build a handsome residence on the site. This was the last lot remaining of the plot on which the Church of the Covenant stood. The church edifice and the parsonage adjoining were sold in March last to a syndicate for $315,000. The plot measured 98.9 on the avenue by 155 on the street. Mr. Robinson, who had made the sale, undertook to cut up the plot and resell it to persons who would build high-class dwellings on it so as to preserve the character of this part of the Murray Hill district. Next to the corner on the street Mr. Prescott Hall Butler bought a lot 20 by 98.9. Mrs. G. G. Howland took the adjoining one, 26 by 98.9. On the avenue front Mrs. John T. Farish took the lot, 28 by 100, next to the corner, and Mrs. Gambrill took the adjoining one, of the same dimensions. A strip about three feet wide is left at the northerly end for light and air. The syndicate has made a handsome profit on the transaction.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co., with Phipps & Easton, have sold for the Richards estate to Dr. Arango, at $24,500, the four-story English basement dwelling 113 East Thirtieth Street, 19.6 by 60 by 98.9.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau has sold to Gustavus L. Lawrence, through Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs, eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and to another customer of the same firm the four lots adjoining. Four lots adjoining have been sold by Mr. Morgenthau to Charles G. Judson. The sixteen lots were bought about a fortnight ago by Mr. Morgenthau.

Mr. Francis M. Jenks has sold at about $35,000 the lots, 70 by 100, at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Messrs. Matt J. Ward & Co. have sold for Messrs. Bacon & Jones to E. M. Brawner of Brawner's Hotel, Baltimore, the lease, good will, and furniture of the Brower House, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. Messrs. Bacon & Jones became the owners of the Brower House only a few months ago. They have disposed of the property at a profit.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to R. F. Katz, at $24,448.01, the four-story brick flats on the west side of Brown Place, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 40 by 100.

The Real Estate Exchange Directors at a meeting yesterday selected the following to serve on the committees named:

Committee on Legislation—Orville G. Bennett, Thomas G. Higgins, Louis Berg, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., George P. Cammann, Frank R. Houghton, Henry J. Carr, William C. Lessler, John J. Clancy, Henry Markus, Clermont L. Clarkson, Samuel McMillan, Charles Coudert, S. Elwood May, John D. Crimmins, Henry L. Morris, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Henry Morgenthau, William M. Cruikshank, William D. Murphy, George B. Crumbie, Thomas F. Murtha, James A. Deering, George Nicholas, George G. De Witt, Jr., William C. Orr, Abraham Disbecker, Marx Ottinger, Henry W. Donald, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Timothy Donovan, Andrew Powell, John C. R. Eckerson, Thomas L. Reynolds, John A. Effray, Benjamin Richards, Andrew J. Robinson, Henry H. Elliott, Morris E. Sterne, Ferdinand Fish, Henry C. Swords, William C. Flanagan, P. S. Treacy, William H. Folsom, W. J. Van Pelt, Jr., William R. Grace, and Henry Wilson.

Arbitration Committee—William Reynolds Brown, Thomas S. Walker, John G. Folsom, John Downey, John Duer, John C. R. Eckerson, E. J. Sousé, Morris B. Baer, Henry L. Morris, A. H. Carpenter, W. J. Roome, D. F. Porter, Newbold T. Lawrence, Alexander P. W. Klinnan, Claremont L. Clarkson, and Henry H. Elliott.

Rapid-Transit Committee—R. V. Harnett, C. W. Luyster, William C. Orr, Samuel F. Jayne, and Frank R. Houghton.

Complaint Committee—Horace S. Ely, Newbold T. Lawrence, Frederick P. Forster, J. Edward Leaycraft, and A. L. Mordecai.

The following sales are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,250; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes referee, 17 New Bowery, southeast corner of Roosevelt Street, 40 by 28.5 by 28.11¾, five-story brick tenement with store, exclusive of easements taken by elevated road. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin referee, two parcels, viz.: Southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 32.6 by 95; also southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 86.6 by 95, four four-story brick flats with stores. Due on judgment, $40,745; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., referee, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 76.8, four-story brownstone dwelling with basement stores. Due on judgment, $5,550; on prior mortgage, $28,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly referee, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $41,025.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, 5 Jackson Street, west side, 60.2 feet south of Henry Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,390.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Salomon, referee, 39 Willett Street, south side, 87.6¼ feet south of Delancey Street, 12.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,190; on prior mortgage, $12,250.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, four actions, F. V. S. Oliver, William H. Willis, and Thomas P. Wickes, respectively, referees, as follows: Northeasterly corner of Bainbridge Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 22 and 20.88 feet front by 125 by 106.13; also, southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, beginning 78.72 feet south of Bainbridge Avenue, three parcels, respectively 34.53 by 94.32 by 25 by 71.654; 28.68 by 96.654 by 25 by 83.65, and 26.14 by 83.65 by 25 by 77.015. Four two-story and basement frame and brick dwellings are on the lots. Due on judgments: on first, $2,930; on next, $3,370; on next two about $2,810 each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 59 by 100. Due on judgment, $7,720.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 2,072 Third Avenue, one-story frame shed, by George Bryant of 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; cost, $50.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat, with store, by Rody McLaughlin of 363 Brook Avenue; cost, $35,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 246.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Thomas O. Ferguson of 146 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 375 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, two four-story brick flats, by James T. Barry of 2,493 Valentine Avenue; cost, $32,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Egan & Hallecy of 294 Columbus Avenue; cost, $105,000.

Sixty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, five-story brick flat, by William Drought of 212 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $22,500.

No. 64 West Forty-seventh Street, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by Chandler Robbins; cost, $5,000.

No. 48 West Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to four-story brick dwelling and store, by Bettman & Goodkind; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 247 and 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, alteration to two brick buildings, workshop, and boiler rooms, by William H. Payne; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 63 and 65 First Avenue, alterations to one-story and attic brick Synagogue, by Mount Zion Congregation; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for Rankin & Ross, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lamont, at $7,700, the two-and-a-half-story brownstone dwelling 458 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 18.9 by 100.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Amelia W. Leavitt, plaintiff, at $9,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 90 Sterling Place, 20 by 100. To Adeliza T. Bowers, executrix, plaintiff, he sold, at $8,500, the four-story brick building, with store, 705 Gates Avenue, 20 by 100. To Mary S. Crowell, plaintiff, at $7,640, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 166 Jefferson Avenue, 20 by 100. To Artlissa V. Gearson, plaintiff, at $20,350, he sold the three three-story unfinished brick houses 108 to 112 Lee Avenue, 66 by 100. To C. K. Hoerning, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 27A Thatford Avenue, 16 by 100. To Harrison E. Tunison, plaintiff, at $2,600, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 210 Walworth Street, 20 by 100. To Gilbert S. Thatford, plaintiff, at $1,725, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 189 Watkins Street, 25 by 100. To John M. Young, plaintiff, at $4,600, he sold the two-and-a-half-story frame house 776½ Monroe Street, 20 by 100. To Giuseppe Maffia, at $15,950, he sold the two three-story brick buildings, with stores, 71 and 73 Main Street, 47.10 by 105.

Mr. William Cole sold to Peleg Struett, at $4,900, the three-story frame dwelling 266 Jefferson Street, 25 by 100. To Ann C. Schorling, at $3,600, he sold the two-story frame building 507 Hart Street, 20 by 75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

145TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, and other property; Ellen Kearns to Philip J. Kearns..... $1

WILLIS AV, 210, Fritz Schmidt and wife to Frederic Goll..... 22,500

FOREST AV, e s, 216.8 ft n of Strong Av, 24x145; Ann Fagan and others to Thomas O'Connell..... 2,500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 388.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x145.9; Catharine Mc-Donald to Karl and Hermann Keller..... 5,200

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 63 ft n of 156th St, 25x63x35.7x89.4; Simon Danzig and others to Theresa S. Bond..... 4,500

ROBBINS AV, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Railroad station, 100x100 and other property; William Driever and wife to William Driever, Jr.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Driever, Jr., to Bridget Driever..... 1

LTS 165 AND 166, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Louisa K. Kuntz..... 1

LOTS 163 and 164, same map; same to Frederick T. Hoffmann..... 1

LOT 161, same property; same to Marie Toelberg..... 1

183D ST, old, s s, 100 ft w of Bathgate Av, 16x92.3; Annie Jesser to Edward Ernden..... 4,000

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 286.4 ft n of 184th St, 265x100x44x75.8x277.2x170; Samuel Love and wife to James Griffin..... 50,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x121; Anna P. Gunter and husband to Robert N. Quinn..... 2,220

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 210.4 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28x irregular; Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company to James D. Mahoney..... 1

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 154.3 ft s of Kirkside Av, 56x irregular; Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company to Henry J. Abels..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Travers St, 75x170; Marcella Bartley to William G. Leeson..... 3,000

MINERVA PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Anthony Av, 50x98.5; Christopher R. Neal and wife to Arthur E. Fish..... 1,300

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102, ⅓ part; Henry Marquardt to John Marquardt and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x95; Madge A. O'Reilly to Frederick Uhlmann..... 1

73D ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Tony and Anton Kopta to Louis Nessen..... 21,375

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 65.11 ft s of 123d St, 23.4x35; Amelia Smith to William Hayes..... 6,800

97TH ST, 155 East; Alexander Haft to Harris Lusher..... 18,650

117TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 34.10x100.11; Emma and Louis Krug to William Stainton..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; David H. Tolck and wife to Rudolph Einbigler..... 21,000

136TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Frank H. Hamlin and wife to Charles Meyerhoff..... 1

116TH ST, 308 West; David H. Tolck and wife to Rudolph Einbigler.... 21,000

116TH ST, 306 West; same to same.. 21,000

116TH ST, 302 West; same to same.. 21,000

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 97th St, 17.2x100, and adjoining property; August Hans and wife to Albert and Joseph Etzel..... 1

163D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Morris Place, 75x95; Robert J. Wallace to Wynkoop Philbrun..... 7,000

LEXINGTON AV, 237; Daniel B. Freedman to William H. Earle... 10

20TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 75x92, and s s of 20th St, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Jefferson M. Levy to Clothilde Lombardi and another..... 65,000

20TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x89.11x25x86; Margaret A. Power, individually and as executrix, &c., of Thomas Delahunty, to Catharine A. Power..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 17.10x98; Henry A. Hubbard and wife to John G. Frazer..... 600

LEXINGTON AV, 90; n w s, 19.9x78; Elizabeth P. and Francis M. Jencks to Clara Kinsman..... 16,000

84TH ST, 206 to 216; George W. Martin and wife to Samuel Love.. 1

72d ST, 121 West; William W. Hall to Charles G. Tousey..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 93d St, 50.8x100; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Clarence F. True..... 35,000

84TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x102.2; Thomas Moloney to George W. Martin..... 214,000

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; John G. W. Pilgrim and wife to Moritz Brockman..... 20,750

183D AV, 1,033; Miles Rosenbluth to Emma Rosenbluth..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Joseph A. Thompson to John H. Bronson..... 50,000

SAME PROPERTY; Urania P. Welling to Joseph A. Thompson..... 39,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARNECOTT, Katie, to Herman Mundheim; s w corner of Spring St and Worth Av, 4 years..... $400

BOOS, Theresa S., to Simon Danzig and others; e s of Westchester Av, 63 ft n of 156th St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 2 years..... 3,000

BOCKMAN, Moritz, to John G. W. Pilgrim; s s of 71st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

BRUGGA, Joseph A., and wife to Priscilla S. Purser; s s of 133d St, 279 ft w of Willow Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 19,100

COLVIN, Henry, to Samuel W. Martin; s s of 14th St, 170 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years..... 1,000

CLARK, Louis, Jr., and another, executors, to Eliza Davis; n s of 60th St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,500

DUDLEY, Henry, to Laura F. Dudley; s s of 15th St, 200.9 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

FARLEY, John J., and wife to D. S. Dodge; w s of West End Av, 40.11 ft s of 105th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 40,000

SAME to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; s w corner of West End Av and 105th St, 1 year..... 25,000

SAME to Mary A. Underwood; 817 West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Alexander Walker and another; s w corner of West End Av and 105th St, demand..... 10,000

GRIFFIN, James, and wife to Samuel Love; w s of Macomb's Dam Road, 286.4 ft n of 184th St, 2 years. 10,000

GOLL, Frederick, to Fritz Schmidt; 210 Willis Av, 6 years..... 6,000

GRIFFIN, James, and wife to Judson S. Todd; w s of Macomb's Dam Road, 286.4 ft n of 184th St, 2 years..... 10,000

HARTWELL, Luther F., and wife to Elizabeth A. Jennings; s s of 64th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 7,000

KELLER, Karl H., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Avenue, e s, 388.4 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 650

KOPP, Jacob, and wife to John Boessle; n s of 21st St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 500

KINSMAN, Clara, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Lexington Av, 79 ft s w of 27th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LUSHER, Harris, and wife to Alexander Haft; 155 East 97th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LEAVITT, Michael B., to Abraham Leavitt; e s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft s of 47th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LANG, Anna, and another to Union Trust Company; 154 East 22d St, 5 years..... 9,500

LOMBARDI, Clotilde, and another to J. M. Levy; s w s of 2?th St, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MEYER, Francis, and wife to Charles Dorn and another; n s of 25th St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 6,000

MARTIN, George W., to Thomas Moloney; s s of 84th St, 248 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; s s of 84th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (four mortgages,) 2 years..... 13,500

MUELLER, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 126.10 ft n of 116th St, 1 year..... 6,000

MAHLER, Barbara, to Pius Mahler; 113 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 10,000

O'CONNELL, Thomas, to Ann Fagan; e s of Forest Av, 216.8 ft n of Strong Av, 2 years..... 1,500

OUTWATER, Annie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 158th St, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 5,000

REEBER, George A., and others to Abbie H. Wightman; e s of Sedgwick Av, 455.4 ft n of northern line of Renwick property, demand.. 1,200

RICHARDSON, Emma B., to William E. Dodge; s s of 88th St, 118 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years..... 16,000

SAME to Albert R. Le Doux; s s of 88th St, 118 ft w of Boulevard..... 500

SMITH, James, to John B. Martin; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and 171st St, 5 years..... 7,000

SELJE, Fritz, and wife to Emily Cook; s e corner of St. Ann's Av and 136th St, demand..... 1,200

SANDERSON, Maud, and another to Ernest C. Bliss and others, executors; 341 West 88th St, 9 years.... 40,000

TOUSSEY, Charles G., to W. W. Hall; s s of 79th St, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to F. M. Jencks; West End Av, s w corner of 93d St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 71,000

TOELBERG, Marie, to Twenty-third Ward Land and Improvement Company and another; Lot 81, map of Section A, Vyse estate, installments, (two mortgages)..... 3,225

WILLIAMS, James, and wife to Daniel E. Seyblet; s s of 74th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARSTAIRS, Daniel H., and another to M. E. Duesing..... $1

DANZIG, Simon, and another to H. R. Dater, trustee..... 1

DUESING, Mary H., to Bernard Katz and another..... 1

ENDLICH, Rudolph, to Maria C. Einbigler..... 1,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN Real Estate Guarantee Company to C. D. Towt and others, trustees..... 18,500

HOYT, Susan E., and others to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 5,000

HEIDE, F. William, to B. Korn..... 1,800

LEVY, Jacob, and another to Samuel Weil..... 8,500

MOLONEY, Thomas, to Gustav Lange, (two mortgages)..... 9,000

ORMSTON, Annie, to C. L. Davis. 1,000

PALUMBO, Vincenzo, to H. Schnitzer..... 500

POKORNEY, Wenzel, to H. Frohlich and wife..... 1,700

TRAITTEUR, CharlesH., to Louisa Grunewald..... 12,000

TOWLE, Charlotte W., to Catharine H. Webster..... 6,333

WRIGHT, William H., and another to Urena A. Wright..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

BRUESTLE, George, to George Heidemann; store, &c., 585 1st Av, 2 5-12 years..... $876

BAUMANN, Albert, and William, to Sigmund Kraus and another; store, &c., 36 and 38 Avenue C, 3 years. 2,350

HASSEY, August C., to Abraham Louis; store, &c., 180 West 64th St, 3 years..... 240

LANGBEIN, George F., to Edward Sprowl; 1,500 West 32d St, 5 years. 1,400, 1,500

JOHNSTON, Benjamin B., to Peter C. Fenn; 576 8th Av, 4¼ years..... 1,200

THE Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, City of New-York, to Anna Burrows and another, administrators, &c.; s e corner of 5th Av and Clinton Place, 200, 21 years. 1,400

SAME to Edward N. Tailer; s s of Clinton Place, 29.7 ft w of University Place, 25x120, 21 years..... 650

SAME to same, executors, &c.; n s of Waverley Place, 291.4 ft w of University Place, 31x146.10, 21 years..... 1,092

SAME to Agnes T. Tailer; s s of Clinton Place, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x120, 21 years..... 650

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

NORFOLK ST, 85; Newman Cowen and others, executors, &c., against Henry M. Greenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LUDLOW ST, 24; Karl M. Wallach against John J. McAdam, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 552.1 ft n of Bailey Av, 52.3 ft front; Pauline M. Procter against Mary Mallin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Minnie Glotzer against Morris Margowitz and others, (action to set aside deed.)

82D ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8 ft front; Henry E. Jones against Isidor Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av; Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c., against Bridget A. Brennan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25 ft front; Margaret M. Hayward against Herman Frank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LUDLOW ST, 76; Meyer Cohen against Dora R. Bernart, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

86TH ST, 422 East; Karl M. Wallach against Charles L. Horack, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

23D ST, 241 and 243 West; Jacob Hirsh against Bernard Freund, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

7TH AV, e s, 20 ft n of 48th St, 30 ft front; Benjamin Palmer against Thomas W. Conkling, owner and contractor..... $217

102D ST, 71 to 77 WEST; George N. Veritzau against Cecelia McKenna, owner; James McKenna, contractor. 954

2D AV, 687 and 689; Thomas Eder against George Harrison, owner; Samuel Stolinsky, contractor. 40

8TH AV AND 111TH ST, n w corner; James J. Quinn against Peter W. Ostrander, owner; P. Altieri, contractor..... 824

647TH ST, 28 to 32 WEST; Joseph F. Jones against Luther F. Hartwell, owner and contractor..... 650

HOME ST, 1,119; Conrad Durlan against Sadie Frawley, owner; Samuel Leary, contractor..... 86

43D ST, 10 WEST; William J. Baldwin against David H. King, Jr., owner and contractor..... 368

42D ST, 7 and 9 WEST; same against same..... 300

MADISON AV AND 31ST ST, n e corner; John Perki against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; Bentley J. Squires, contractor..... 1,103

7TH AV AND 26TH ST, s w corner; Besant & Co. against Peter Hynes, owner; Jacob Van Cleif, contractor. 148

Camels in Australia.

Some ten thousand camels are actually at work in Australia. The pioneers of the myriads of cattle, sheep, and horses now on the island-continent reached Australian shores in 1787. The first camels were imported from India into Victoria to assist in the disastrous exploring expedition of Burke and Wills in 1860, and the twenty-seven strange animals were the most interesting and peculiar feature in the procession that left Melbourne on the 20th of August in that year with the good wishes of all the citizens—though, like our "camelry corps" in the Soudan, they were a subject of mirth to the vulgar.

From the beginning, the valuable qualities of the newest recruits for the work of exploration and colonization were recognized, but at the first also the difficulties that might be expected to attend such an experiment were in evidence. Most of the animals imported in the earlier years of the enterprise were carried off by a special disease—a deadly kind of mange—by which they were attacked soon after their arrival.

The chief depot for imported animals has for some time been at Port Augusta, the port at the head of the navigation of Spencer Gulf in South Australia, 280 miles northwest of Adelaide. Here a regular quarantine station for Indian arrivals has been established, and here the new-comers are carefully tended and watched for three months. By that time they are acclimated, and no longer liable to any special risk.—Chambers's Journal.

STOLE IN ORDER TO GET SHELTER

Louis Williams Succeeds, After Waiting Fifteen Hours to be Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Driven desperate by hunger and lack of sleep, Louis Williams yesterday resorted to crime in order to find shelter and food in a police station. And then he only succeeded in his purpose after he had walked to a police station, told the story of his offense, and had his tale investigated by the police. It took him fifteen hours to get locked up.

Williams comes from Brooklyn, where, until a few months ago, he held a clerkship in a dry goods store. Coming to Chicago, he eked out a precarious existence until Sunday, when he became desperate, and, in order to be locked up, broke a plate-glass window in Tillenburg's saloon, on Prairie Avenue, taking two bottles of whisky, which he traded for two sandwiches at a neighboring restaurant. Knowing that it was only a temporary relief, he determined to continue his efforts to be arrested, and again took up his station in front of the saloon from which he had stolen the whisky. He waited until daylight, but not a policeman appeared to lock him up. He walked to the Harrison Street station, and detailed his story, and finally accomplished his object, being locked up on charges preferred by the saloon keeper.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:51|Moon sets...6:00

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:35	6:11	12:00	12:00
Governors Island	6:00	6:28	12:37	12:37
Hell Gate	7:53	8:21	2:05	2:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venetia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Westerland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Liverpool	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Schleswig, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12.		
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alcides, Havre	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 9.—Alps, Port au Prince, Jan. 2; Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30; Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.—Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Massdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29; Mississippi, London, Dec. 27; Norfolk, Gibraltar, Dec. 25; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Alvena, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.—Allanca, Colon, Jan. 4; Europe, London, Dec. 30; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 5; Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello Dec. 29, via La Guayra, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:05 A. M.

SS The Queen, (Br.,) Foot, London Dec. 23, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bellova, (Br.,) McLean, Pernambuco Dec. 12, via Macelo, with sugar to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Geestemunde Dec. 24, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Berg, Trinidad Dec. 17, via Demerara, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Dec. 25, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Savanilla Dec. 27, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Neptuno, Birkhan, Port Antonio Dec. 28, via Port Maria, with fruit to James F. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 7th.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Bremerhaven Dec. 12, via Newcastle, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Ship Eclipse, (of San Francisco,) Petersen, Belfast 40 ds., in ballast to master.

SS Sagamore, (Belg.,) Voss, Tampico Dec. 19, with mdse. to William Johnston & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Reading, Reed, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

SS Harrisburg, Anderson, Philadelphia for Boston.

SS Porterville, Fitz, Philadelphia for Boston.

Ship Souverain, (Nor.,) Haavig, Hamburg 61 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Ship Stephan, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen 68 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Alexander Keith, (of St. John, N. B.,) Coonan, Barbados 25 ds., in ballast to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Grace Linwood, Gilley, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides to Barling Brothers—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Golden Rod, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Buenos Ayres 43 ds., with mdse. to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. W. Pasco & Co.

Bark Decima, (Nor.,) with cargo consigned to Chevalier Brothers—vessel to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived 7th.

Bark Hans, (Russ.,) Dahlberg, Pensacola 24 ds., with timber, for Queenstown—vessel to Cobbs & Co.

Brig Moss Glen, (of Port Medway,) Iverson, St. Martin's 23 ds., with salt to A. D. Strauss & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., N, moderate breeze, raining, and thick.

Sailed.

SS Hohenzollern, for Bremen; Washington, for Rotterdam; George W. Clyde, for Turk's Island, &c.; City of Columbia, for West Point; Runic for Liverpool; Schiedam, for Amsterdam; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond Hill, for London; El Mar, for New-Orleans.

Spoken.

Bark H. Hackfeld, (Ger.,) from Hongkong Oct. 21 for New-York, was spoken, Nov. 27 in lat. 17 S, long. 88 E.

Bark Semantha, (Br.,) Capt. Crowe, from London Dec. 4, for New-York and Japan, was spoken Jan. 1 in lat. 46 N, long. 31 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the proposed establishment of lights on Grassy Island Ledge and Middle Ledge beacons, in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, as stated in detail in Notice to Mariners No. 163 of 1894, is postponed until March 31, 1895, owing to the closing of the harbor by ice. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 36, after No. 132, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 84 and 85.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Dec. 29 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Dec. 24 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, sld. from Bremen for New-York Jan. 5.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, sld. from Naples for New-York Jan. 5.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Marseilles Jan. 6.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. at Savona Jan. 1.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Ymuiden for New-York, passed the Lizard y

STUDY TIME IN SCHOOL

Brooklyn Children's Brains Will Soon Get a Rest.

PRESIDENT SWANSTROM'S OPINION

He Indorses the Statements of The Times and Suggests a Common-Sense Curriculum.

There will be no more overcharging of public school pupils' minds with excessive night studies in Brooklyn. The evil, which was exposed last Summer by The New-York Times, was dealt with yesterday by the Board of Education, first by President Swanstrom and then by the board, and it was decided to mitigate it to some extent. The remarks of President Swanstrom on the subject were, in part, as follows:

It seems to be generally conceded that too much is attempted in our schools. The curriculum is overloaded with subjects ornamental and otherwise. The pupils have hardly had time to take up one subject and learn what it is about before they are required to lay it down and take up another. No time is given them to think or reflect. They become nervous, anxious, and full of care. Through it all they perhaps get a little smattering of this and a little of that, but nothing of substantial value. The strain is great upon them, and even greater upon the teachers.

I am firmly convinced that if one-half as many subjects were taught during the day as are now required to be taught, the results would prove to be as gratifying as they are now discouraging. One of the grave dangers arising from this multiplicity of subjects is the liability to crowd out or neglect the more solid and fundamental studies in which every child ought to be thoroughly grounded.

Another evil which this system encourages is, that no time is available between recitations for study by the pupils. Incredible as it may seem, under the operation of the present course, not one minute of time is allotted for study during school hours. Recitation upon recitation, following each other in quick succession, is the order of each day. If pupils desire to study, they must do so at home, no time being available for that purpose in school. So-called home-work is given to them, which they are required to take to their homes and work out as best they can with the assistance of father or mother, sister or brother.

I cannot but think that this policy is a mistaken one. A large number of our pupils come from the homes of the poorer classes. Their opportunities for study at home are slight, compelled, as most of them necessarily are, to assist in the performance of the daily tasks incident to domestic affairs. If by reason of their environment the opportunity to study at home is denied them they should have such opportunity in school. We should not be forgotten, too, that the majority of these children have no one at home qualified to intelligently guide and direct them in their studies. That this is essential is manifest.

I am profoundly impressed with the necessity for a radical change in the policy which excludes study during the school hours. The only argument which I have heard advanced in support of it is that if time were set apart for study during the school session the teachers would be apt to take advantage of it by neglecting their classes and giving their attention to other duties. This argument seems to me to be a puerile one. That some teachers might do so is possible, but these would be the exceptions. I may be mistaken, but I firmly believe that if one hour were set apart each day for study during school hours it would give an impetus to the work in our schools, which would have an invigorating effect upon the whole system.

I do not advocate the entire abolition of home work. I believe that our pupils should have some work to do at home, but not too much of it. I favor the adoption of a rule placing a limit upon the amount of home work required of them, and with it the adoption of another rule prohibiting their detention in school after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The course of study under our system should be purely utilitarian in its aims. It should take into account the fact that the great majority of our pupils leave school at the fifth grammar grade, and a wise selection of those subjects most useful to these pupils should be made. The subjects embraced within it should be only such as properly come within the scope of a common-school education. All fads should be eliminated and all non-essentials cut off. The much-derided "three R's" should once more be given a prominent place in the programme. Studies should not be introduced into the curriculum of our common schools simply because they are desirable. I hold that the principle upon which such a curriculum should be based is the "essential" studies before the "desirable" ones. I regard it as a sound proposition that it is better that our pupils should learn a few subjects thoroughly than many subjects superficially. The supposition that the Superintendent of Public Instruction is charged with the duty of formulating the course of study in our schools is an erroneous one. Under the by-laws this duty is devolved upon the board, and hence the board is responsible for the course now in use.

The Committtee on Studies, consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Culyer, Higgins, Raymond, Gates, Burlock, and Hill, has been engaged in the solution of the problems incident to the work of revision. One of the gratifying evidences of the careful and thorough manner in which the committee is performing the task assigned to it is seen in its action in inviting the Principals of our schools to give their views on the subject under consideration. The Principals met and discussed the question, and then appointed a special committee to draft a report of the results of its deliberations. Thereafter, at a meeting of the Principals' Association, held Oct. 6, 1894, the report of the special committee was unanimously adopted by rising vote. The report was as follows:

Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1894.

"The special committee appointed at the last meeting to report as to where each of the subjects taught in the grammar schools of the city should be begun and where end, respectfully submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

READING:
1. The regular reading book should be used in the seventh primary to fifth grammar grades, inclusive.
2. Reading as literature, but with continued reference to proper oral rendering, fourth to first grammar grades, inclusive.
3. Supplementary reading, fifth primary to second grammar grades, inclusive.

WRITING:
Careful at ention to legibility, uniformity, and reasonable speed in all grades.

ARITHMETIC:
Throughout all grades.

LANGUAGE:
Seventh primary to first grammar grades inclusive.

GRAMMAR:
Technical grammar or the science of language, with text book, fourth to first grammar grades, inclusive.

COMPOSITION:
The formal writing of compositions in grammar grades only.

GEOGRAPHY:
1. Sixth to second grammar grades, inclusive. See observation below.
2. Physics and physical geography should be dropped from the grammar school course of study, except as correlated with geography.

HISTORY:
Fourth to second grammar grades, inclusive. The reading of historical sketches, biography, &c., emphasized and encouraged from the second primary grade.

ALGEBRA:
Second and first grammar grades.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT:
To be correlated with history.

OBSERVATION:
1. Nature as a basis for language work throughout Primary grades and the eighth and seventh grammar.
Nature as a basis for geography from second primary to seventh grammar, inclusive.
3. Hygiene throughout the school.

SPELLING:
Throughout the school.

BUSINESS FORMS:
Eighth to second grammar grades, inclusive, correlated on the one hand with penhanship and on the other with arithmetic.

PHYSICAL CULTURE:
Throughout the school.

INVENTIONAL GEOMETRY:
Third to first grammar grades, inclusive, correlated with drawing.

DRAWING:
One hour per week throughout the school.

MUSIC:
One hour per week throughout the school.

This part of the repast excited vigorous discussion among the members, and at the end it was resolved that home studies in the four lower grades should not exceed half an hour a day, in the four upper not more than one hour, and in no grade more than two hours.

President Swanstrom made a lengthy argument for the extension of the kindergarten. He said the total receipts of the Department of Public Instruction last year were $3,209,184.08 and the expenditures were $2,843,443.71.

Brooklyn, he declared, is not doing its full duty to its citizens in the matter of providing proper facilities for the education of their children, and in support of this statement he submitted a table which shows that last year the total registry of school children in the city was 111,150, and the sittings 106,170. The total number of children refused admission to the public schools between Sept. 4 and Dec. 31 was 6,696, and there were 9,412 pupils in half-day classes on Oct. 31.

President Swanstrom estimates that 16,000 additional sittings are now wanted, and this need will be further increased by several thousand before the buildings now under construction can be completed. Five new school buildings are to be completed this year, and twelve more are contemplated.

Speaking of the delay heretofore caused in the completion of school buildings, President Swanstrom says it will in future be avoided. He says a plan has been devised under which the contract for the erection of a school building will hereafter be given to one contractor instead of to five. A new clause has been introduced into the contract whereby the contractor is allowed a premium if he completes the building before the time specified in the contract, and is required to pay a penalty for any delay beyond the time so specified.

Of the manual training school. President Swanstrom says:

It is unfortunate that the school is in a building so poorly adapted to its needs, but it is to be hoped that at no distant day suitable provisions will be made for its accommodation. Nearly all of the furniture and apparatus thus far purchased can be moved without loss to the board, and all with very little loss.

The name selected (Manual Training School) is unfortunate, because it seems to give to most people the impression that the school is a trade school, or, at least, a school which has for one of its chief objects the teaching of certain trades. On the contrary, it is a high school of applied science, and the shops are used as laboratories for illustrating the principles taught in the regular class work. I would recommend that the name be changed, and that one be selected which will give a proper impression of the main purpose of the school.

Comparatively little extra outlay would be required to make it rank as the first school of the kind in the country. Separate courses of study leading to mechanical, electrical, architectural, and civil engineering could be formulated, and sufficient work could be done in the time usually given to a high school course to ground the average boy fairly well in the principles of those professions.

The passage of the new compulsory education law by the last Legislature, the President says, makes it necessary to employ an additional force of truant officers, which will require an additional appropriation. Continuing, he says:

The Truant Home, to which our habitual truants have been committed, is under the control of the Board of Aldermen. The placing of a public educational institution under a body other than the Board of Education is an anomaly for which it would be difficult to find either a precedent or a counterpart. But the situation is found to be much worse when the fact is stated that the Police Justices are authorized to commit to this institution not only truants but all sorts of young criminals. Under the new law, therefore, it will not be possible to send truants to the Truant Home unless the Justices are compelled to send young criminals elsewhere. Obviously, the Legislature should be asked to transfer the home to the control of the Board of Education. It would then be possible to make it in reality what it is now only in name, a reformatory for habitual truants.

The report was placed on file by the board.

FREE LECTURES TO THE PEOPLE AGAIN

Interesting Topics by Men Recognized as Authorities.

Thirteen lectures will be delivered in as many halls to-morrow evening, in beginning this year's course of "free lectures to the people" under the direction of the Board of Education. The lectures will be continued until April 1 on Monday and Thursday evenings.

An added feature of this year's work will be courses of lectures delivered by men who are authorities in their respective fields of research. Thus, "Light" will be the topic of four lectures by Prof. William Hallock of Columbia College; "Popular Government in America," three lectures, Prof. H. P. Johnston, College of the City of New-York; "Electricity and Magnetism," three lectures, Max Osterberg; "Mechanics of Everyday Life," two lectures, Prof. E. R. Von Marckoff of Barnard College; "From Feudalism to Federal Union," two lectures, Sidney Marsden Fuerst; "The Debt of the Nineteenth Century to Egypt, Greece, and Rome," three lectures, Prof. W. H. Goodyear; "Our Navy," three lectures, W. H. Raymond.

Among the other lecturers will be Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Thomas L. James, Lee Meriwether, W. Elliott Griffis, Cyrus C. Adams, Prof. Adolph Cohn, D. E. Murray Aaron, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, D. F. A. Lyons, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Prof. F. H. Giddings, Prof. H. E. Northrop, Garrett P. Serviss, J. A. Goulden, W. G. McGucken, Miss Mary Proctor, and Mrs. Eliza A. Connor.

For Saturday evenings a comprehensive course has been arranged at Cooper Union. The programme for Thursday evening will be as follows:

Grammar School No. 3, Grove and Hudson Streets, "Europe on Fifty Cents a Day," Lee Meriwether.

Grammar School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street, "Life in the Arctic Regions," illustrated, Dr. F. A. Cook.

Grammar School No. 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, "Germany," illustrated, James Bowle.

Grammar School No. 27, 206 East Forty-second Street, "Modern Greece," illustrated, Dr. Clarence A. Young.

Grammar School No. 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, "The House We Live In," illustrated, Dr. F. A. Lyons.

Grammar School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, "The Empire State," illustrated, James H. Van Gelder.

Grammar School No. 64, 2,436 Webster Avenue, "New Things We Have Learned About Africa," illustrated, Cyrus C. Adams.

Grammar School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, "Italy, the Land and the People," illustrated, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith.

Grammar School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, "Switzerland," illustrated, H. E. Northrop.

Grammar School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, "Historic Nooks of Old England," illustrated, Dr. Thomas P. Hughes.

The Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, "The Debt of the Nineteenth Century to Egypt," illustrated, Prof. W. H. Goodyear.

The Melrose Lyceum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, "The Story of Science," illustrated, Dr. T. O'Connor Sloane.

Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, "Our Old Navy," illustrated, Henry W. Raymond.

Cooper Union, Saturday, Jan. 12, "Japan and the Eastern War," the Rev. W. Elliott Griffis.

PILOTS ARE HELD TO BE MERE ADVISERS.

Commanders May Not Shift Responsibility to Their Shoulders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued general orders to naval officers reversing the former practice of the department regarding the responsibility of pilots on war ships. This will render it impossible hereafter to shift the blame for injury to a vessel on the pilot, as was attempted in the cases of the Columbia last Spring and the Cincinnati last November. The order is as follows:

The accident to the United State steamship Cincinnati, upon the occasion of her striking ground on the eastern side of the shoals to the south and west of Execution Rocks Lighthouse, Long Island Sound, on the 16th day of November last, renders it expedient that the department promulgate to the service its views with regard to the responsibility of pilots on board vessels of the navy.

A pilot is to be considered merely as an adviser to the commanding officer, and his presence on board a naval vessel shall not relieve the commanding officer of such vessel, or any of his subordinates, from full responsibility for the proper performance of duties with which they, or any of them, may be charged concerning the navigation of the vessel.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Matters in Which Many Southern Lines Are Interested.

A NEW CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICER

C. H. McKnight Will Become Freight Commissioner—The Decrease in East-bound Freight Shipments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Realizing that the present condition of freight matters demands the attention of another man who shall give his entire time to their consideration, the General Traffic Association today created a new office. The title of the office is Freight Commissioner, and the duties are the same as those performed in the office of like name in the Trunk Line Association. C. H. McKnight, the present Secretary of the association, is to fill the new position. H. C. Smith, now clerk, becomes Secretary.

The appointments were made by the Executive Committee after a long discussion of the rapid decrease in east-bound freight shipments since the increased rate went into effect. The proposition to reduce the rate from a twenty-five to a twenty cent basis was discussed at length, and a resolution was adopted that it was the sense of the committee that no reduction be made.

The fact that the agreement to keep up rates is being maintained nowhere save in Chicago, makes the situation worse. The lines that are keeping up the high tariff from Chicago east are cutting from other points, and to meet this sort of competition something will probably be done at an early date.

At the meeting of the General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association it was agreed that nothing could be done until the Executive Committee took some action.

The general meeting of transcontinental lines was held to-day, and listened to communications from Chairman Caldwell of the defunct Western Passenger Association, who is in Montreal. A conference was held there this morning with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, and the result was much more hopeful. Chairman Caldwell will not report to the general meeting. He has full authority to settle matters according to the plans already proposed. Another conference was held in Chicago to-day on the question of California rates, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé coming to an amicable conclusion.

ISAAC L. RICE'S REQUEST DENIED

Judge Dallas of Philadelphia Decides One of the Reading Suits.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court filed an opinion to-day denying the request of Isaac L. Rice to institute proceedings against the receivers of the Reading or against ex-President A. A. McLeod. The opinion reads:

"This petition and the exhaustive argument submitted in its support have been fully considered. But we do not deem it necessary or advisable to enter upon a discussion of any of the questions which have been presented. The conclusion reached is that nothing has been shown which calls for the present interposition of the court. We are satisfied, however, that the facts which have been disclosed with respect to the dealings of A. A. McLeod with certain securities of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company justify the inquiry which the petition has occasioned, and therefore no costs will be imposed upon him.

"No opinion is indicated as to the liability of Mr. McLeod or any others who were concerned in those dealings or in their assumption of them and his stock speculations on behalf of the company. Whether or not any proceedings based on the transactions referred to should be instituted is a question the determination of which ought not to be unnecessarily assumed either by the court or the receivers. It is very important that this receivership shall be terminated as soon as possible, and for this reason, irrespective of any other, we are indisposed to direct the receivers to initiate a litigation which probably would be a protracted one, and which, so far as can now be known, might as well be commenced upon the conclusion of their administration as during its continuance.

"Therefore, the subject is, for the present, relegated to the parties in interest, and the prayers of this petition are denied."

Discussing the Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, at its meeting this morning, considered the Railroad Pooling bill, but did not discuss it on its merits. A letter was received from Commissioner Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which he called attention to certain defects in the measure. When this bill was discussed in the House, the statement was made that it provided that the railroads could fix their own rates, but that these rates should not become operative until submitted to the commission. The same discussion also led to the conclusion that the commission was given ample safeguards and complete supervision of the matter.

This contention Mr. Morrison disputes, and says the bill, as now framed, gives the commission supervision only after the railroads have agreed upon their rates. He desires that an amendment should be added that will give the commission that thorough control which the necessities of the case require.

Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville.

The annual meeting of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company was held at the general offices, in Gloversville, N. Y., yesterday. The following were elected Directors: James Shanahan, James P. Argersinger, J. Ledlie Hees, George M. Place, H. Walter Webb, G. Levor, Z. B. Whitney, R. T. McKeever, John G. Ferres, James I. Younglove, J. S. Friedman, A. J. Zimmer, Thomas F. Kyne, and S. H. Shotwell. The executive officers elected were: President—James Shanahan; Vice President—James P. Argersinger; Treasurer—J. Ledlie Hees; Secretary—George M. Place; General Superintendent—R. T. McKeever.

The only change in the board is the election of H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, as a Director. Mr. Webb recently purchased the large block of stock formerly owned by D. A. Wells of Johnstown.

Power of Sale Questioned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Harry Crawford of Chicago came here yesterday to serve legal notice on R. F. B. Pierce, trustee and General Manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railway. Crawford represents Elijah T. Craft of Bayonne, N. J., a large holder of the road's securities. The suit is based on an Illinois law which provides that a sale in mortgage cannot be made except in the county in which it is issued. The mortgages in question were recorded in Edgar, Douglass, and Macon Counties, and the claim is made that the power of sale given by the Indiana court does not hold. If the suit succeeds it will stop the proposed sale of the road to the Lake Erie and Western. It is said that the proposed sale is under the first mortgage and that the suit is backed by holders of second mortgage bonds.

Staten Island Projects.

A statement of extension of its road has been made with the Secretary of State in Albany by the Staten Island Belt Line Railroad Company. In the village of New-Brighton, the extensions are to be made from Jersey Street and Richmond Terrace, or Shore Road, to Jay Street, to South Street, to St. George's ferry landing; also on South Street from Jay to Stuyvesant Place, to Richmond Terrace; also from Jay Street and Stuyvesant Avenue or Place to Wiener Place, to Central Avenue, to Arrietta Street. In the village of Edgewater the extension will be from Arrietta and Griffin Streets to Bay Street.

An order for a change of name of the New-York Harbor and Staten Island Ferry Company to the Rapid-Transit Ferry Company was also filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

Louisville, St. Louis and Texas.

William H. Male, Samuel D. Davis, John J. McCook, and Harry Weissinger, the committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad, announce that they have received on deposit more than a majority of all the first mortgage bonds outstanding. Within a few days a statement giving the results of operation, improvements to the property, &c., will be issued and forwarded to those who have deposited their bonds with the committee, and to such other first mortgage bondholders as shall send their names and addresses to the committee.

No plan of reorganization has as yet been drawn by the committee.

After the Canadian Roads.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—Chairman Caldwell of the railway conference recently held in Chicago in connection with the formation of a transcontinental railway association is here for the purpose of reaching some agreement, if possible, with the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Roads that will assure perfect harmony in the working of the new association.

Caldwell had an interview yesterday with the Grand Trunk representatives, and the matter was fully discussed. He met the Canadian Pacific representatives to-day, and a joint conference is to be held, at which it is expected that an agreement will be reached.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Preliminary steps have been taken by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for the equipment of two short lines of its system with electric motors next Summer. The two lines are the Nantasket Beach and the Warren and Bristol, and if the experiment comes up to expectations electricity will largely supersede steam as the motive power used at no very distant day.

—The annual election of Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was held yesterday. The entire board was re-elected as follows: Seth L. Keeney, D. H. Valentine, S. B. Dutcher, G. Jenkins, E. W. Bliss, John Englis, Felix Campbell, C. N. Hoagland, Theodore F. Jackson, Charles T. Young, William Marshall, Crowell Hadden, and Daniel F. Lewis.

—The reorganized Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad Company, now called the Detroit and Mackinac, has elected C. H. Coster of New-York President J. D. Hawkes of Detroit Vice President, and General Manager, and G. M. Crocker of Mount Clemens Auditor and Purchasing Agent.

—A conference was held yesterday between committees representing the officers and employes, respectively, of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. The men presented a number of requests, among them being one for an increase of pay. No decision was reached.

—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has filed a petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut for the abatement of the State tax, about $40,000, on the stock of the Old Colony Road.

A STATE LIBRARY DEDICATED

The Building Erected in Concord, N. H.—Advice from Librarian Spofford.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—The new State Library Building was dedicated this afternoon before a large assemblage, including members of the Legislature and prominent citizens from all sections of the State. J. S. H. Frink of Greenland was President of the day. Charles P. Burns of Wilton, Chairman of the Building Committee, presented the keys and the building to Gov. Buriel. The Governor responded, and was followed by Isaac W. Smith of Manchester, senior Associate Justice, who spoke for the Supreme Court, expressing the great satisfaction of himself and associates on the bench for the accommodations afforded in the new building. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, Chairman of the library Trustees, spoke for that body. Parsons B. Coggswell, Mayor of Concord, expressed the appreciation and the pride of the citizens in the new structure, and following his address, President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College delivered the oration.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, Congressional Librarian at Washington, spoke on "The World of Books." He referred at length to the character of the books that should be selected and read, and in closing said: "Lay down a rule to read none but the best books, and you will soon lose all relish for poor ones. Few and far between are the great books of the world, the works which it is necessary to know."

Pico Della Mirandola's Fame.

From The Paris Temps.

Florence has just celebrated the fourth centenary of the death of Pico della Mirandola. He was born in the Duchy of Modena in 1463, as most people have forgotten, and displayed in his earliest infancy the most extraordinary disposition for study. He had a marvelous memory, a faculty for work, which was the astonishment of his century, and at an early age was famous.

At fourteen he was at the University of Bologna, whence he went to the most renowned schools of Europe. When an adult he was master of the encyclopedia of the sciences of his time. He knew twenty-two languages. In the conceit of his science he tried to conciliate antique philosophy with Christian theology, and to confound Platonism with Aristotle's ideas by using neo-Platonism and the kabal.

When he returned to Italy he published, in 1486, his famous "Nine Hundred Propositions," which defied all the men of learning of the century. Instead of combating his propositions, his enemies selected some of them to describe them as heretical. He was summoned before a theological commission, but fled to France. The Pope granted amnesty to him. He died in 1494. On his grave his intimate friend Savonarola said: "No mortal had more genius. The Church suffers in his death a great loss."

Despite his reputation, he seems to have been only a curious freak of nature. Villani, one of the men best acquainted with the history of the Italian Renaissance, says that he died without having bequeathed to the world a single idea. He left in the world the celebrity of a man who knew everything. Nobody can deny this, because nobody knows how to try him.

Paris's Supper Night.

Christmas Eve in Paris, as in the rural districts of Ireland, is, the Paris correspondent of The London Daily News says, truly "big supper" night. The Gargantuan appetite of the French capital this Christmas Eve was whetted with 55,000 dozens of oysters. The other edibles consumed were 47,000 pounds of fish, 200,000 of fowl, 67,000 sets of tripe, and 128,000 pounds of different sorts of meat. If the tripe, fowl, and fish had been laid lengthwise they would have covered a distance of nearly 70,000 yards. The oysters, placed one on top of the other, would have reached an elevation sixty-six times greater than that of the Eiffel Tower. The octroi returns from which these statistics are gleaned do not mention the vegetables, fruits, truffles, and candies which helped to provide Paris with its big supper.

A CHANGE MADE AT PEEKSKILL ACADEMY

It Is the Result of a Controversy Between Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A controversy between the head of the Peekskill Military Academy and the army officer on duty at that institution has led to a change in the detail of Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The academy is one of nine in New-York entitled to the gratuitous services of an army officer to act as a military instructor. Since June, 1892, the officer on duty there has been Lieut. P. P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry. Recently the head of the academy was changed, and it chanced that the new authority was a retired army officer who had not been in other days on friendly terms with Lieut. Powell. The latter made application for transfer and was detached from the Peekskill Academy Jan. 1 and ordered to Grove City (Penn.) College, to report Feb. 25. The vacancy at Peekskill will be filled by Lieut. John L. Chamberlin of the First Artillery, who is on duty with his regiment at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance"); at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 1 PM for Inagua, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania"); at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tahiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 12,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. Saturday, Jan. 19, 8 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 13th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, $10; and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York, Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 A.M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M. Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN—By specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y.
Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania & Erie R.R. &c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Westernland, Jan. 9, 3 PM. Noord'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebouf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general informtion apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Jan. 11
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Jan. 14
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 AM.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 AM.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line,